

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 182

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in 14 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon
when the journey will occupy one additional
day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Adeu with	Tons.
15th Aug.	Caledonia	8000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	Salsette	8000	Egypt	8000
29th "	India	8000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000	Egypt	8000
12th "	China	8000	Egypt	8000
19th "	Himalaya	7000	Egypt	8000
26th "	Salsette	8000	Egypt	8000
3rd Oct.	India	8000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Arabia	8000	Egypt	8000
17th "	China	8000	Egypt	8000
24th "	Salsette	8000	Egypt	8000
31st "	India	8000	Egypt	8000
7th Nov.	Arabia	8000	Egypt	8000
14th "	China	8000	Egypt	8000
21st "	Salsette	8000	Egypt	8000
28th "	India	8000	Egypt	8000
5th Dec.	Arabia	8000	Egypt	8000
12th "	China	8000	Egypt	8000
19th "	Salsette	8000	Egypt	8000
26th "	India	8000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan
FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are
FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connect-
ing Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CAENAC BUNDER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend
at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Adeu with	at Tons.
20th Feby.	Caledonia	8000	---	---
27th "	Salsette	8000	---	---
6th March	India	8000	---	---
13th "	Arabia	8000	---	---
20th "	China	8000	---	---
27th "	Salsette	8000	---	---
3rd April	India	8000	---	---
10th "	Arabia	8000	---	---
17th "	China	8000	---	---
24th "	Salsette	8000	---	---
31st "	India	8000	---	---
7th May	Arabia	8000	---	---
14th "	China	8000	---	---
21st "	Salsette	8000	---	---
28th "	India	8000	---	---
4th June	Arabia	8000	---	---
11th "	China	8000	---	---
18th "	Salsette	8000	---	---
25th "	India	8000	---	---

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers
in one class only at Second Saloon Mail
steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually "at-
nightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single
Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to—
A. B. BURNETT,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.) Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	19th July	2nd Aug.
Kure Maru	S. Tera	3808	21st "	7th Aug.
Fusan Maru	S. Murasumi	4065	11th Aug.	21st "
Yokohama Maru	S. Tera	3735	22nd "	4th Sept.
Osaka Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	S. Shimizu	6122	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR
HIGH CLASS
PROVISION
WINE & STORES
Catalogue sent free on application

When you go visiting—don't have a
headache, and be out of sorts. Carry
Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay
pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, (JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow	A&O 8529	5th Aug.	12th Aug.
City of Rome	A&O 7474	12th Aug.	19th Aug.
City of Athens	A&O 8575	19th Aug.	26th Aug.
City of Sparta	A&O 8415	26th Aug.	1st Sept.

"These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915"

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Glasgow	A&O 8529	3rd Feb.	6th Feb.
City of Rome	A&O 7474	10th Feb.	13th Feb.
City of Athens	A&O 8575	17th Feb.	20th Feb.
City of Sparta	A&O 8415	24th Feb.	27th Feb.

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passen-
gers only all other steamers have accommo-
dation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.

	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	778	801	429	849
London	558	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Liver- pool	---	999	---	787

Concession granted to Families Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave by
reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period of
their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Kar-
achi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight
apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hien, Liao-yang, Osaka
Changchun, Calcutta, Peking
Dairen (Dairen), London, Ryojin (Port
Hankow), Lyons, San Francisco
Harbin, Fengtien, Shanghai
Hongkong, (Mukden), Tientsin
Honolulu, Nagasaki, Yokohama
Kobe, New-yang, Tientsin
New York, (Cal. U.S.A.), Tientsin

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers and interest
allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 pro-
vided that the amount of half-yearly interest is
not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year and shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1,695 Thurs. 6th Aug. about 9 a.m.
Direct.

LINGA, 2185 Fri. 7th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
"or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUREH.

(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday
the 6th August calling at Muscat, Bureh, and
Mahomereh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARJORA" 3,184 tons on Thursday
the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadar,
Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Hormuz, Linga,
Dubai, Bahrain, Bureh, Kuwait, Mahomereh
and Bureh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
"PALAMCOTA" 3,413 Thurs. 6th Aug.

"PUNBIA" 3,305 " 20th "

"PUNBIA" 3,305 " 3rd Sept

"PUNBIA" 3,305 " 17th "

"Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

"Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,
Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony
ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers
of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections
to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settle-
ments, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may
be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

3rd August 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER and AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, } BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road, }

And 6, Arsenal Road POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in
this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our
I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get
not only pure but also of the highest quality.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a
substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad
dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restau-
rants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wainless (Miras); Mr.
F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical
Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary Col-
lege) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on
the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 1/2
per cent. per annum on the minimum bal-
ance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at
the credit of an account between the 6th
and the last business days of each calendar
month.

Deposits may be made in the names of
two or more persons and may be made pay-
able to any one or more of them, or to the
survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on
application at the Bank.

264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and
flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract
builds up broken-down tissues and produces
sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Zeyla	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Masilia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	6194	J. L. Henderson	22nd Sept. 1914
Circadia	6222	C.F. Osborne	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Zeyla	6388	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Masilia	6091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	6194	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circadia	6222	C.F. Osborne	10th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Feb. 1915
Zeyla	6388	J. Kinnaird	21st Feb. 1915
Masilia	6091	J. Thomson	28th March 1915
Olympia	6194	J. L. Henderson	28th March 1915
Circadia	6222	C.F. Osborne	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th May 1915
Zeyla	6388	J. Kinnaird	25th May 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOME- WARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
Zeyla	6388	24th Feb. 1915
Masilia	6091	12th March 1915
Olympia	6194	22nd March 1915
Circadia	6222	10th April 1915
Scindia	5106	21st April 1915
Castalia	6388	6th May 1915
Zeyla	6388	21st May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been
given up and in future only three persons
will be berthed in the cabins that originally
held four.

FARES.

Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez 413 627

Bombay to Port Said 444 674

Bombay to Marseilles and back
from Liverpool 678 927

Bombay to London overland from
Marseilles and back from Liver-
pool 633 899

Bombay to Gibraltar 590 891

Bombay to New York 541 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including train
fares from Suez 446

All return tickets are available for 3 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway
employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and experienced Stewards and is fitted
with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave by
reason of delay in arrival of steamers pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free
passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between
Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor
Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding
passage, apply to the
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

**B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.**

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

(i) Do you know that the **ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER** can do ALL that the most
expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices
belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it
ADVANTAGES over any other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manu-
facturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model,
or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the
solidly cheap Typewriter in order to catch business
at any price? Such is the resort of makers of
highly priced machines to face Competition.

(iv) The "Royal" Factory has one Standard of quality
only—the highest, with various models to suit all
requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth
a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine
for your personal inspection and practical trial at
any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of
your Post Card,

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be
very pleased to demonstrate to you the special
features and working of the various models at our
Establishment.

Model X. Model V. Model X.
Rs. 275. Rs. 335. Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)</

'AUCTION SALE.

...if you are ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAITY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA

The Gifted Violinist.

RUSSELL AND HELD
RUSSELL AND HELD

The great American comedy Duo.

TORINO

TORINO

The King of all Jugglers,
The fight film.

SUMMERS v. STONE

AND

Heaps of Rattling Comics.
POPULAR PRICES.

GALA NIGHT

Thursday August 6th.

SAM STERN

SAM STERN

The great Hebrew Comedian

A West End "Bill Topper".

LILY PACEY

LILY RACEY

That clever Dancer.

See our Thursday's advert.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

We shall present the fine Exclusive

CORA, THE TEMPTRESS.

3,500 Feet—In three Parts.

A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE, ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY

IN WHICH

a beautiful woman plays the principal part, and by her fascinating powers lures people to destruction. A powerful and gripping plot which will not fail to interest all.

OUR EXCLUSIVES ARE ALWAYS GOOD—THIS IS EXTRA.

LAKE VERBANO (Scenic) ROUND O'BRIEN (Comic)
A PROGRAMME TO PLEASE.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

On Wednesday Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

5th August

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund \$17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD
IN HONGKONG

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy, Ipho, Rangoon.
Bangkok, Kohor, Saigon.
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco.
Bombay, London, Do. Hongkong.
Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore.
Canton, Malacca, Sourabaya.
Colonbo, Manila, Taipei.
Fochow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Hankow, New York, Tsingtau.
Harbin, Peking, Yokohama.
Hongkong, Penang, Yioho.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on

Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000

provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-

yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12

months on terms which may be ascertained

on application. Drafts granted on London

and the chief Commercial places in Europe.

India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted. Bills purchased and every

description of Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

22, Esplanade Road.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £562,500

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500

Reserve Fund £562,500

Head Office Grace Church Street London

E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch

Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras

Colonbo, Kandahar, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur,

Kora-Bharu, (Kohistan), Penang, Singapore,

Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and

grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and

branches and issues Letters of Credit for the

use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following

terms:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual

daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on

terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed

on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for

shorter periods to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and

sale of Government Stocks and

Shares and receives same for safe custody

realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

SAVOY

(Late IMPERIAL)

HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

UP TO DATE.

BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

HOT SUPPERS

TILL 12 P.M.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND

SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made
for Party Catering on the Pre-
mises or outdoors.

Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.

TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.

ALBERT WITZIG,

Proprietor

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?



LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD RENOWNED

PALMIST

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

TAJ MAHAL

HOTEL

(SUITE 352.)

The Graphic (London) says:—"His delinea-
tions are nothing short of marvellous."
La France (Paris) says:—"He is the High
Priest of these Sciences."
The Boston Post (Boston, U.S.A.) says:—"He
has been consulted by the most distin-
guished people in America—the future appears
as clear to him as the proverbial open book."
PROFESSOR KENDAL ADVISES ON ALL
AFFAIRS: CHANGES, BUSINESS,
JOURNEYS, HEALTH, FINANCIAL,
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS,
CHILDREN, &c., &c.
DO NOT FAIL TO CONSULT HIM.

Give us an opportunity to make you

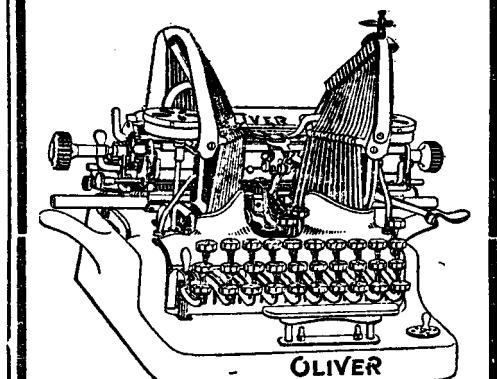
A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE

FOR

YOUR OLD TYPEWRITER

and to supply you with a

NEW No. 7.



OLIVER

with all the latest improvements
and several unique features

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The pressure distribution has been
gradually changing towards that associated
with the break in Arabian Sea Monsoon.
Rainfall, has diminished somewhat in the
central parts of the country and West
United Provinces and increased in North-East
India. The temperature is approximately
normal everywhere.Rainfall has been nearly general in
Assam, Chota Nagpur, East Central Pro-
vinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula,
Hyderabad and Mysore; local in Burma,
Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Pro-
vinces, Rajputana, Central India West of
the Central Provinces, the Bombay
Deccan, South-East Madras and the North
Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred
West United Provinces, North Punjab, the
North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat.
The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a
half inches; Moulmein two; Akyab five;
Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji seven;
Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong five; Myen-
singh and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Bogra,
Balasore and Nazirbagh two; Gorakhpur
and Jodhpur one; Mount Abu and Ahmeda-
bad two; Neemuch one; Jubbulpore one and
a half; Bombay and Karwar one; Ratnagiri
four; Parbhani one and a half; Mysore,
Mercara and Mangalore one; Calicut one
and a half; Cochin and Madras two inches.
Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the cen-
tral parts of the country.
Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer
from Aden reports abnormal strong mon-
soon winds.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 30th July.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.,
4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.614 inches
Temperature of Air 76.0 " " " " " "
Wet Bulb Thermometer 76.0 " " " " " "
Dew Point 75.6 " " " " " "
Relative humidity 95.6 " " " " " "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky)
cloudy 10 " " " " " "
Maximum temperature of day 76.2 " " " " " "
Minimum " " " " " "
General direction of Wind from midnight
to midnight " " " " " "
Movement of Wind " " " " " "
Fall of rain " " " " " "
Total fall during month 28.81 " " " " " "
Additional fall rain " " " " " "
31st July 1.67 " " " " " "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in
order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour
may by comparison with a standard instru-
ment, ascertain the errors of their barom-
eters:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at
the Colaba observatory, corrected for index
error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the
level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time
on the 1st August, 1914, was 29.614 inches.
Temperature corrections applicable to aneroid
barometers of ships the reading of the ship's
barometer has to be increased or decreased by
0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the
temperature of the attached thermometer is
respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case
of the aneroid no temperature or correction
is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all
aneroid reading should be increased by 138
inch. For correcting the ship's barometer
error, the aneroid for the height of the
barometer column above the tide level in
the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the
ship's barometer reading should be increased
by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height
to make it comparable with the observatory
barometer reading given above.

HEAVY FLOODS IN INDUS.

RICE CROPS RUINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

The Indus by rising above all previous
recorded heights has caused the greatest dis-
tress in Tatta and Ghorabari talukas. The
large bunds on the Indus have been broken
at Luka and Thahimani and the Baghar has
burst its banks in several places. The conse-
quence is that nearly the whole of Ghorabari
is under water, about half of the cultivated
portion of Tatta is flooded and Mirpur Sakro
is threatened. In Tatta the water has filled
all the bands which lie along the foot of the
Kohistan Hills except those near Hilaya and
all the area which is planted with wheat and
wheat the Kalri has been completely washed
away. It is doubtful if this area will be
drained in time to permit even of late rabi
crops being grown. The latest information
is that the left bank of the Kalri has burst
in several places. If so, the lands around
Tatta will be in danger of floods. The flood
water from Thahimani (on the Indus) and
Garho forest (on the Baghar) which has
drowned Ghorabari and a part of Mirpur
Sakro is estimated to represent one fifth of
the total volume of the Indus. So much
water escaped owing to these breaches that
the level of the main stream fell four feet.
It is impossible to calculate what damage has
been done, this can only be ascertained when
the river has fallen to a low level and the
floods have drained away. At present the
waters are still rising. One almost fears
that the Indus must have excavated a new
channel for itself. It is certain that all the
boundary marks, villages, and canals must
have been obliterated by the rush of water
and much good rice land ruined by new
silt.To repair the damage lakhs of rupees will
be required. The greater part of this will
probably fall on Government, but the agri-
culturalist class has no resources for private
needs. Most of this class have moved from
the flooded areas, but some are still left with-
out means of hiring boats or buying food.
Distress will be most acute about Christmas
as the majority of the people will be unable
to cultivate rabi crops, not having the
wherewith to buy seed and pay the high
wages for labour which will then probably
prevail. The floods have thus reduced this
taluka from a state of prosperity to which it
had been nursed to one of poverty and the
results of 10 years' labour have been washed
away in one short month. In easing the
present distress and enabling agriculture to
be resumed as soon as the floods subside, the
Government can do much but private help
and charitable gifts of grain and money will
all be welcomed in such a time of misfortune.
A relief fund has been opened by the Collec-
tor of Karachi.The breaches on the North-Western Rail-
way between Bellpur and Lindsay, have
been repaired and through communication to
Quetta was restored yesterday.
The line between Makhdumpur and Abul-
hakim was breached on the night of 31st owing
to the Ravi flood. Transhipment is in pro-
gress. The line between Jirmahal and
Mamukujan is also breached. Transhipment
is in progress.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours
on Saturday, the 1st August 1914, giving
data for the preceding 24 hours.The Punjab—Rawalpindi records 0.40" of
rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Day tem-
perature is in defect in the north Punjab.
Night temperature is also below normal in the
extreme north.The United Provinces—Rainfall has been
local; Agra has had 0.70" and Cawnpore 0.34".
Skies are lightly to moderately cloudy.
Sind and Rajputana—Local rain has fallen
in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.12" and Jodh-
pur 0.93". Skies are clear in upper Sind,
heavily clouded in lower Sind and moderately
clouded in Rajputana.Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West
—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat
and Central India West; Deesa has had 0.33",
Ahmedabad 2.18" and Neemuch 0.95". In
Kathiawar, Bhavnagar-Pura reports 2.60" of
rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.
The Central Provinces—Rainfall has been
fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.54",
Saugor 0.40", Hoshangabad 0.60", Amraoti 0.37",
and Chanda 0.37". Skies are moderately to
heavily clouded.The Konkan—Rainfall has been nearly gen-
eral Bombay has had 1.01", Ratnagiri 4.42",
Mormugao 0.47" and Karwar 1.13". Skies are
heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect
in the north Konkan.The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Rain-
fall has been nearly general in the north Deccan,
bad and local in the Bombay Deccan. Local
rain has had 0.68", Belgaum 0.60", Aurangabad
0.17" and Nizamabad 0.53". Skies are heavily
clouded.General Remarks—Rainfall has been nearly
general on the west coast of the Peninsula and
in north Hyderabad; generally heavy in the Cen-
tral Provinces, Central India West and Guja-
rat, and local in the north Punjab, Rajputana,
the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Rainfall
has occurred in Kathiawar, south-east Madras and
on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has
ceased in the east Punjab and has decreased in
Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces
and Central India West.Nearly general rain is likely on the west
coast of the Peninsula, fair to general in the
Central Provinces, local rain in Gujarat, east
Rajputana, Central India West, the Bombay
Deccan and Hyderabad, and some showers in
the United Provinces and the Punjab.G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY,

the 31st of July 1914.

Sirsa	90.0	930.66	12.04	0.88
Amritsar	95.7	79.7	851.79	16.32
Delhi	90.0	930.66	12.04	0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	95.7	79.7	851.79	16.32
Mainpuri	94.6	82.1	89	7.70
Jhansi	93.4	78.0	870.32	2.40
Cawnpore	93.4	81.1	88	11.82
Allahabad	94.6	77.9	880.73	23.65
SIND AND RAJPU—				
Jacobabad	101.8	83.8	80	4.28
Karachi	88.9	89.0	89	6.20
Jaipur	86.7	78.3	86	19.43
Almere	89.8	77.1	871.06	20.25
Jaipur	89.8	77.1	871.06	20.25

MONSOON
SMOKES.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE.
FAMOUS
MANILA CIGARS.
100,000 AVAILABLE.

Perlas	Per box of 25	Rs. 3 0
Reina Victoria	" 50	" 6 12
High Life in the East	" "	" 5 0
Cortado Deliciosos	" "	" 4 8
Cortado de la Reina	" 100	" 7 8
Londress	" "	" 7 12

NOTE OUR PRICES.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BY APPOINTMENT TO  H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER

READY AT ALL REASONABLE HOURS

BEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARD

ICES AND COLD DRINKS

FOR HOT WEATHER.

CHOICE VARIETIES DAILY.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE BY JOHN ROBERTS.

CHOICE ENGLISH ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter how powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st.	August 2nd.	August 3rd.
S. S. Upada S. S. Linga S. S. Medina	Le Brocq J. J. J. J. S. S. Medina	Bussela July 15 Kaschi July 30 Sydney July 11

DEPARTURES.

August 1st.	August 2nd.	August 3rd.
S. S. Medina S. S. Rajput S. S. Wartenfels S. S. Rangoon Maru S. S. Nairang	Notley Thomson Stenzel Nomura Grant	London Angerhead New York etc Rangoon Abadan

To arrive

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Upada, 3,342 tons, Captain J. G. Le Brocq arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein which port she had left on 18th July, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Medina:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Medina, 6,700 tons, Captain F. B. S. Notley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, which port she had left on 11 July with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. S. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, which port she had left on 30th July with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kiri Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kiri Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain B. Tsuda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on June 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Peking:—The steamer Peking, 2,217 tons, Captain H. Bangmelchier, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Gothenburg, which port she had left on June 28, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Banca:—The P & O Coy's steamer Banca, 3,704 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Singapore, which port she had left on July 20, with a cargo of coal and timber.

S. S. Medina:—The P & O S. N. Coy's steamer Medina, 6,700 tons, Captain F. B. S. Notley, sailed on Saturday for London with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rajput:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, sailed on Sunday for Angerhead with ballast.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,834 tons, Captain P. Stenzel, sailed on Sunday for New York, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain T. Nomura, sailed on Sunday, for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Nairang:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nairang, 2,861 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, sailed on Sunday, for Karachi with ballast.

S. S. Palembang:—The steamer Palembang, 1,119 tons, Captain P. Jensen, will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

S. S. Caithness:—The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J. Ridland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 15, with a cargo of coal.

F DOCK.

SAPD STEAMER.	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. C. Macdonald	Swethward	J. P. & Co
B. M. Macdonald	Swethward	J. P. & Co
C. B. (City of Poona)	McNeil	K. N. & Co
D. & B. Macdonald	Swethward	J. P. & Co
E. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
F. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
G. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
H. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
I. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
J. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
K. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
L. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
M. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
N. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
O. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
P. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
Q. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
R. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
S. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
T. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
U. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
V. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
W. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
X. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
Y. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co
Z. Gramberg	Swethward	J. P. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. S. S. Upada	2. S. S. Linga	3. S. S. Medina	4. S. S. Rajput	5. S. S. Wartenfels	6. S. S. Rangoon Maru	7. S. S. Nairang	8. S. S. Banca	9. S. S. Medina	10. S. S. Rajput	11. S. S. Wartenfels	12. S. S. Rangoon Maru	13. S. S. Nairang	14. S. S. Banca	15. S. S. Medina	16. S. S. Rajput	17. S. S. Wartenfels	18. S. S. Rangoon Maru	19. S. S. Nairang	20. S. S. Banca
----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. S. S. Upada	2. S. S. Linga	3. S. S. Medina	4. S. S. Rajput	5. S. S. Wartenfels	6. S. S. Rangoon Maru	7. S. S. Nairang	8. S. S. Banca	9. S. S. Medina	10. S. S. Rajput	11. S. S. Wartenfels	12. S. S. Rangoon Maru	13. S. S. Nairang	14. S. S. Banca	15. S. S. Medina	16. S. S. Rajput	17. S. S. Wartenfels	18. S. S. Rangoon Maru	19. S. S. Nairang	20. S. S. Banca
----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

M. W. D. D.

1. S. S. Upada	2. S. S. Linga	3. S. S. Medina	4. S. S. Rajput	5. S. S. Wartenfels	6. S. S. Rangoon Maru	7. S. S. Nairang	8. S. S. Banca	9. S. S. Medina	10. S. S. Rajput	11. S. S. Wartenfels	12. S. S. Rangoon Maru	13. S. S. Nairang	14. S. S. Banca	15. S. S. Medina	16. S. S. Rajput	17. S. S. Wartenfels	18. S. S. Rangoon Maru	19. S. S. Nairang	20. S. S. Banca
----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.	FOR LIVERPOOL.
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 36 cwt. Indian chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 60 cwt. Indian chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 4 cwt. Bombay ducks, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 6 cwt. gum, Katheria, H. S. M. Gazrain and Sons; 1,320 cwt. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 30 cwt. iron chain, G. Madhavi and Co.; 30 cwt. old rubber, M. Adami.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMBERGEN (s) 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 105 cwt. gum arabic, R. Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

GRUQA (s) 88 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt. castor seed, 2,000 cwt. poppy seed and 4,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.
CHANDA (s) 5,255 cwt. crushed bones, J. Livingstone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

MARIENFELS (s) 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, F. E. Campbell and Co.; 35 cwt. animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR BREMEN.

MARIENFELS (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

MARIENFELS (s) 505 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Itola from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—23,012 bags rice, 44,749 pieces and 6,746 bundles scantlings, 2,482 pieces squares, 5,613 pieces planks, 395 pieces posts, 194 pieces sleepers, 509 cases p. wax, 280 cases candles, 406 bags cotton seed, 100 bales cotton, 6 cases cheroots, 2 cases piece goods, 125 bags garlic, 49 bags orpiment, 260 bags chillies, 10 casks cowhides, 51 bags white beans, 56 pieces ivory.

S. S. Upada from Bassein, Agents, M. M. and Co.—97,679 bags-rice (white).

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

LATE AMRITSAR BANK OFFICIALS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 31

Before Mr. Roberts, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dalhousie, Prabhdayal, manager and Kishorelal, accountant, of the Amritsar Bank, Dalhousie branch, now in liquidation, were charged with criminal breach of trust, under section 409, Penal Code, the allegation being that after the suspension of payment on the 20th September last, and on receipt of a notice to the same effect, accused paid out of the assets of the bank to their relations who had deposits in the bank to the extent of about Rs. 3,604, and also gave a loan to a friend.

According to the prosecution there was a balance of Rs. 3,700 on the 19th September night, with the exception of Rs. 80, the entire money was paid to friends and relations of the accused. Charges under section 400, Penal Code were framed and arguments heard. Judgment will be pronounced on the 7th August.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" DEFACTION CASE.

MR. JEHANGIR MARZBAN EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Further evidence was recorded to-day by the District Magistrate in the case in which Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," are charged in defaming S. Cowasji.

Dr. A. N. Parakh gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution to the effect that he had no doubt that the complainant's adopted daughter Bella was a Parsee. Witness's wife was at the ear-boring ceremony of Bella. He would not have allowed her to attend if he had not regarded the complainant and his wife as man and wife.

B. N. Burjorjee, broker and R. Ady, broker, and two other witnesses gave similar evidence.

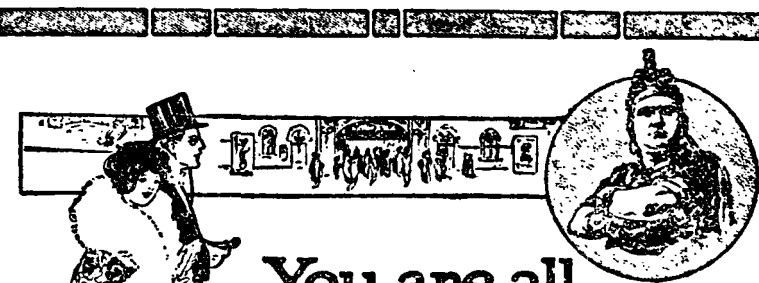
Mr. J. B. Marzban, examined said he was 66 years of age and was proprietor of a press and a landowner. He owned the "Jam-e-Jamshed." He knew nothing about the publication of the articles complained of. When he heard of this complaint, he sent a letter of Mr. Nariman, the first accused, who was acquitted on tendering an apology. As a matter of fact up to the present time he had not read the long article complained of. When he was informed that he had been summoned he tried to find out what the matter was and had read only extracts of this case. He found that the whole bored him too much. His sight was bad and he was not permitted to read. The hearing was adjourned.

MR. J. MARZBAN EXPRESSES REGRET.

RANGOON, Aug. 1.

In the course of his written statement put in by Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor and publisher in the defamation case, brought against him by Mr. S. Cowasjee before the District Magistrate, he said he was proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" but beyond that he had nothing to do with the conduct of the paper. He did not even sign the office correspondence or cheques. He did not see any proofs or manuscripts, all that was done by paid men. He took no part in diverting the policy of the paper, all that was left to the editor who was solely and entirely responsible for what appeared in it. When the editor informed him of the summons in this case he (accused) who was at the time at Matheran, broke up his establishment there and came down to Bombay. Up to the day of his leaving Bombay he had not seen anything of the summons. Five minutes before the train started for Calcutta he asked a police officer at the Bombay railway station if the summons was intended for him and he took delivery of it. He did not know the complainant personally. Though he had nothing to do with the publication of the articles complained of he expressed regret that anything should have been said which in any way hurt the feelings of the complainant and his family.

The hearing was adjourned to August 14.



**You are all
on the way
to the Opera—**

the moment you get 'His Master's Voice' Gramophone in your home. Not only do you make it possible to hear every great Opera in your drawing-room, but you secure the actual voices of

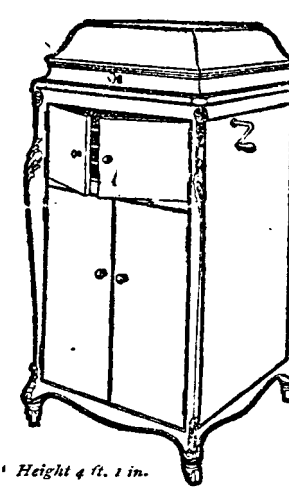
CARUSO · MELBA · TETRAZZINI
KIRKBY LUNN · MCCORMACK

as well as Chaliapin, Titta Ruffo, Clara Butt and almost all the greatest Operatic and Concert artists now living. And instrumentalists like Paderewski, Kubelik, Kreisler, Landon Ronald with the New Symphony Orchestra, and so on, all yours to command on

'His Master's Voice'

GRAMOPHONE
CABINET GRANDS

You should see the handsome new models—of superb design and sterling construction, their tone is mellow and truer than ever. The G. E. V. illustrated, has an internal horn the full width of the cabinet, and ample record storage. It stands 4 ft. 1 inch high, and would adorn a palace. In Circassian Walnut, price Rs. 825/-; Figured Mahogany, price Rs. 675/-.



Cabinet Grand—Model G. E. V. Price Rs. 825.

Our instrument catalogue illustrates and gives full particulars of horns, hoxtons, and cabinet grand types at prices ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 825, including the model you want.



Drop a post card to-day for a catalogue and the address of the dealer near you.

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Post Box No. 48, Calcutta & Post Box No. 118, Bombay

C-48.

THE CLOSING UP OF WELLS

S
Q
U
I
B
B

is one more attempt to stamp out Malaria from infected places. But before these measures take effect and while Malaria and other fevers have their ravages it would be an act of wisdom to keep by a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undeniable cure for Malaria, Ague and all other Fevers. In the High Court at Bombay, JUSTICE CORAM HAYWARD, I.C.S., remarked:—

"The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

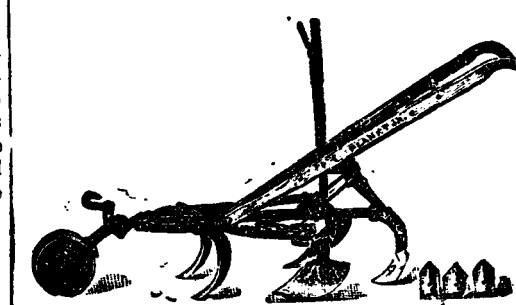
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA,

MADON SONS & Co.

THE ORIGINAL MADON & Co.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.L.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION. Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(RUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 31st.
Markets closed until Tuesday.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
The Bank of England rate of Discount is now 8 per cent.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,250,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .. 40,000
Gold Bar to Bombay .. 130,000
Gold Coin to Bombay .. 10,000

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, July 31st.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 6,000
Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
Exports to Continent .. 1,000
Futures at New York Aug. .. 9.90
Previous closing price .. 10.84
Futures at New York Oct. .. 10.50
Previous closing price .. 11.16
Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Spot cotton at New York Previous price 12.50
" " Orleans Previous price 13.5/16
Futures at New Orleans Aug. .. 10.90
Previous price .. 11.46
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 10.57
Previous price .. 11.26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 7 1/2

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. 18,000
Exports to Great Britain .. 5,000
Exports to France and Continent .. 24,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. 224,000
" " at Interior Ports .. 116,000

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, July 31st.
Grey shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15 .. 8/5 1/2
" 44-in. 38/38 1/2, 8 lbs. .. 8/10 1/2
White shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square .. 9/10
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 .. 6/7

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31st.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. 200
Imports .. 7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Irregular unsettled.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Irregular unsettled.
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive.
Mid. Americans .. 6.66—20
Egyptian F.G.F. .. 8.50—20
Final Quotations:—New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. 9.90—104
Oct. .. 10.50—66
New York official noon call.
Aug. } Unquoted
Oct. }
New Orleans—
Aug. .. 10.90—65
Oct. .. 10.57—69
Liverpool Markets closed until Tuesday.
New Orleans and New York markets closed until Tuesday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months. To-day's price.
J.A. .. 6.45—19
A.S. .. 6.23—22
S.O. .. 6.21—22
O.N. .. 6.18—22
N.D. .. 6.12—23
D.J. .. 6.11—24
J.F. .. 6.12—24
F.M. .. 6.13—24
M.A. .. 6.15—24
A.M. .. 6.16—23
Washington, July 31st.
The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 76.4 per cent.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 31st.
Good Bengal M.G. .. 3 1/2
F.G. .. 4
Fine .. 4 1/2
Good Bhowanuggur .. 4 15/16
F.G. .. 5 7/16
Fine .. 5 3/16
Fine M. G. Bhowanuggur .. 5
Good Oomra M. G. .. 4 13/16
F.G. .. 4 15/16
Fine .. 5 1/16
Good M.G. Oomra .. 4 13/16
Fine M.G. Oomra .. 5 1/16
Good Broach .. 5 1/2
F.G. .. 5 21/32
Fine .. 5 13/16
Good Khandeish .. 4 11/16
F.G. .. 4 13/16
Stock of Cotton in London .. 4670
Coconada Fair Red cif. London .. 4 15/16
Coconada Ginned cif. London .. 4 31/32
Western Good cif. London .. 5
London Saturday, July 31st.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool July 31st.
Tone "Dhoolies" and "Shirtings" no business reported.
Tone "Cloths" Very quiet—prices weak.
Tone American 54's .. 11 1/2
Tone Egyptian 80's .. 11 1/2
Tone "Yarns" .. Market irregular.
Tone Egyptian 32's .. 11 1/2
Tone 32's W.T.C. .. 9 13/16
Tone 32's B. .. 10 1/2
Tone 32's W.T.C. .. 10 1/2
Tone 32's B. .. 10 1/2
Tone 42's .. 11 1/2
Tone American 60's .. 14 1/2
Tone Egyptian 60's .. 14 1/2
Tone 80's .. 20 1/2
Grey Shirtings 37 1/2/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. .. 77/

Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. .. 8
White Nainsooks 28" by 13 yards 16 by 13 to 16—16 Range .. 2/8 1/2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 .. 2/0 1/2
Green Ends .. 2/0 1/2
Cloth Gunis 36" G. 20 cif. .. 12/10 1/2
40's Bannermills Twist .. 10 1/2
Geo. Mayalls Yarns .. 11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool Buyers or Sellers .. nominal
Months .. July-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's .. 10 1/2
" 40's .. 11 1/2
" 50's .. 12 1/2
" 60's .. 14 1/2
" Egyptian 40's .. 15 1/2
" 50's .. 16 1/2
" 60's .. 17 1/2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total in Sight .. 14,420,000
Egyptian Visible Supply .. 176,000
East Indian Visible Supply .. 375,000
American Visible Supply .. 1,627,000
Other Visible Supply .. 171,000

Total in Sight .. 14,420,000
Egyptian Visible Supply .. 176,000
East Indian Visible Supply .. 375,000
American Visible Supply .. 1,627,000
Other Visible Supply .. 171,000
Total Speculation .. 26,000
Total India .. 800
Total Speculation .. 1,000
Total Export .. 1,000
East Indian Stock .. 65,000
" Forwarded .. 1,400
" Actual Export .. 100
Imports .. 8,000
American Afloat .. 40,000
East Indian Afloat .. 6,000
Total Afloat .. 64,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT. London, July 31st.
Prices nominally unchanged. Business suspended.
White—Bombay Club, while Delhi Choice white Karachi, and F.A. Q. Red Karachi.
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; value 40 1/2 plus
Victorian Jan.-Feb.; value 40 1/2 plus
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; value 40 1/2 plus
SEEDS.
Prices nominally unchanged. Business suspended.
METALS.
M. et c. closed.
SUGAR.
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing prices nominal unchanged
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nothing doing prices nominal
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. unchanged .. 9/6 1/2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct. Dec.; .. 9/6 1/2—2
Easier on liquidation.
E.A.R. & Simlar Crystals C. & F. India nothing doing prices nominal
JAVA SUGAR.
Quiet but steady.
SKINS.
Sheep skin sale closed today barely steady with a slow demand. sold 664,000.
Sheep skins Madras unchanged.
Sheep skins Bombay unchanged.
RUBBER.
Para Rubber July-Aug.; nominal quiet .. 2/10 plus 1/2
London, July 31st.
Australian Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept.; London nominal .. 41
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal .. 41
Linsed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept.; Hamburg nominal .. 50
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Aug.-Sept.; nominal .. 7/8
SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Dunkirk nominal .. 55 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Antwerp nominal Dull .. 50 1/2
Linsed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Dunkirk nominal Dull .. 54
SUGAR.
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) Biz at a stand still .. 5/6
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Sept. Dec.; .. 9/5 1/2
Few crop steady old easier large quantities offering on liquidation
E.A.R. & Simlar Crystals C. & F. India Biz at a standstill
Java market—Idle.
Para Rubber market disorganized Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 1st August.
IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Packages. Rs. From. Banks.
39 bars silver .. 75,000 .. London .. Hongkong
38 " " .. 75,000 .. Eastern.
EXCHANGE.
No quotations are available. The market is paralyzed. There is no business doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 1st August.
IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Packages. Rs. From. Banks.
39 bars silver .. 75,000 .. London .. Hongkong
38 " " .. 75,000 .. Eastern.
EXCHANGE.
No quotations are available. The market is paralyzed. There is no business doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

We quote—

English bar gold .. 24 3 0
Sovereigns .. 15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready .. no
1st Settlement .. quotations
2nd Settlement .. quotations
Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th July 1914.
G.L.P. Railway .. 32 .. 36,135
B.B. & C.I. Railway .. 34 .. 41,287

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a gloomy appearance to-day and as the Stock Exchange in London is closed on account of the threatening state of War operations deemed it advisable not to book any fresh business to-day. The effect of the out-break in Europe is being seriously felt on all the Markets in Bombay and business is becoming paralysed.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but gradually a weak tendency set in and at the close a drop was reported in several shares.
David opened at Rs. 497 1/2 but closed at Rs. 486 1/2.
Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 422 1/2 closed at Rs. 415.
Standards declined to Rs. 965 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,065.
Central dropped to Rs. 1,822 and Kohimura to Rs. 717.
Finlays changed hands at Rs. 280.
Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 205 and Current at Rs. 100.
Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 940.
Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 221 in the morning but at the close they were placed at Rs. 219.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 81 1/2 and Deferred to Rs. 145.
Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,625.
Tapti Valley Ry. shares declined to Rs. 60 1/2 and Central Provinces to Rs. 125 X D.
Tata Hydro Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,065.
Vishnu Cotton Mill 7 per cent. Preference shares were in demand at Rs. 640.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—
Weld and Co. (Liverpool):—"Market opened much higher than expected on local shorts covering and on less urgent local liquidation. Later—New Orleans market has been closed until further orders; New York and Liverpool closed till Tuesday. Later—Liverpool was closed by order of the Directors at 4-45 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. in consequence of semi-panic on account of political situation and heavy failure in New York. Bank Act has been suspended; bank rate now 8 per cent. Bureau 78-4 per cent. A. Stern and Co.:—"Opinions valueless—Politics predominate." (2). "Market closes demoralized. All Exchanges closed till Tuesday."
The sudden closing of the New York and New Orleans markets (apparently in the middle of the day) is ample proof of the critical position which had arisen owing to war panic and failures. The decision to close was a sound one. Liverpool did not follow the lead of New York and kept covering steadily, though we are told the market closed demoralized. In any case the Liverpool market would have been shut to-day and on Monday for the August Bank holiday. Now all the Home markets will be closed until Tuesday. Whether they will then re-open is uncertain, and will probably depend on the course of events in the meanwhile. The political situation continues extremely grave and it is impossible to foresee what may occur from day to day. The final quotations given by Reuters are 104 points lower for August and 86 points lower for October in New York, and 56 points lower for August and 69 points lower for October in New Orleans. The Bureau Report has passed unnoticed though the average condition is 76.4 per cent. (or 3.2 per cent. lower than last month) which under ordinary circumstances would have caused a sharp advance. The failure of Mess. Pell and Co., yesterday has been reported by Reuters during the day, and the New York Market broke 140 points on this failure. It closed as above.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The local market is disorganized by the course of events at Home. Few quotations are current in the market and these are quite nominal. The morning good Broach was quoted nominally Rs. 245. Rates have fluctuated during the day and continue to do so, and it is impossible to give any reliable quotations. The market for ready cotton is closed.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 16th July:—
GOLD.
About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent the greater part will be obtained by the Bank of England.
This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £123,750.
The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
July 9th, £183,000 in bar gold.
July 10th, £142,000 in bar gold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing.
WEEK'S RECEIPTS.
The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—
Cotton .. 2,264 Bales
Wheat .. 4,202 Orta
Linsed .. 5,812
Rape, Rai, etc .. 1,033
Gin. llyseed .. Nil
Poppyseed .. 947
Groundnuts .. 750
Castorseed .. 2,494
Rice .. 3,358
Mysabolams .. 57
Cotton seed .. 3,392
Mowraeed .. 2,697
Gram .. 609
Jowar .. 2,246
Maize .. Nil
Barley .. Nil

July 11th, £9,000 in bar gold.

July 14th, £5,000 in bar gold.

July 15th, £132,000 in bar gold.

July 15th, £20,000 in sovereigns from Germany.

July 15th, £50,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

July 15th, £65,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

A withdrawal of £7,000 in sovereigns was made on July 15th, for the Continent, making the net influx during the week £592,000.

The output of the Transvaal Mines for June, 1914, was £3,049,558, compared with £2,059,340 for May 1914, and £3,173,383 for June 1913.

It is announced that the Secretary of the United States Treasury has given orders to the Officials of the Treasury to discontinue giving information concerning shipments of Gold.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been far from cheerful, and prices have continued to fall. Sales from the East resulted in a drop of 1/8d. on the 10th instant, but a few buyers came in at the fall and rates improved 1/16d. on the 11th instant, only to shed it on Monday.

A further fall of 1/4d. to 25 7/16d. for cash and 2 1/2 for 2 mos. delivery took place on the 14th instant, as the result of selling from China and, to a lesser extent, from the Indian Bazaars.

Yesterday the cash price touched 25 1/2, the lowest quotation since the 3rd January, 1912. The Indian Bazaars, inclined to operate at any fall, were buyers to a moderate extent at this reduced level.

This week's P. and O. steamer, due to arrive in Bombay in time for the August settlement, will carry about £250,000 in bar silver consigned to that port.

The mere possibility of any increase of supplies, by the addition of consignments from Mexico, was not a helpful factor in a market discouraged by the continued pressure of sales from China.

It is, however, in well informed quarters considered very unlikely that supplies from Mexico can in any way approximate the normal figure for a considerable time, even if recent developments, involving the resignation of President Huerta, and the expected opening in a few days' time of the Port of Vera Cruz, result in a less unsettled state of affairs in that unfortunate country.

It is, of course, possible that some of the silver known to be stored in Mexico, may be got out of the country from time to time.

The prospects for the immediate future would seem therefore to depend to a great extent on the attitude of China. To-day China supported the market and the price reacted 1/8d. to 25 3/8d. for cash and 25 7/16d. for two months.

The stock in Bombay is £825,000 as compared with £665,000 last week. The up-country outtake has risen from 60 to 70 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,990,000 in sycee or currency, a decrease of £70,000, and of £41,250 in bars, slightly less than the amount reported last week.

A shipment of £45,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are respectively 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std. July 10th, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4 2 mos. July 11th, 25 3/4 cash 25 13/16 2 mos. July 12th, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4 2 mos. July 13th, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4 2 mos. July 14th, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4 2 mos. July 15th, 25 11/16 cash 25 3/4 2 mos. July 16th, 25 3/8 cash 25 7/16. Average for the week 25.531 cash 25.593. Bank Rate 3 per cent.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

QUESTION OF EMPLOYING NON-OFFICIAL PRACTITIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 31.
Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service and the employment of non-official medical practitioners, is published.

It shows that the Secretary of State on the representation of the Government of India, has agreed that the question of steps to promote the growth of unofficial medical profession be treated as distinct from that of limiting or increasing the civil cadre of the I.M.S. The Government of India now recommend the registration of medical practitioners and association of selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals, but are unable to support the proposal for employing passed students of medical colleges as house physicians or surgeons in Government hospitals, or the giving of civil surgencies not preserved for I.M.S. to civil assistant surgeons instead of to medical assistant surgeons. The Government of India also show the indisputability of the I.M.S. and the need of strengthening its civil cadre on which subject another despatch will go Home hereafter.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It shows that the Secretary of State on the representation of the Government of India, has agreed that the question of steps to promote the growth of unofficial medical profession be treated as distinct from that of limiting or increasing the civil cadre of the I.M.S. The Government of India now recommend the registration of medical practitioners and association of selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals, but are unable to support the proposal for employing passed students of medical colleges as house physicians or surgeons in Government hospitals, or the giving of civil surgencies not preserved for I.M.S. to civil assistant surgeons instead of to medical assistant surgeons. The Government of India also show the indisputability of the I.M.S. and the need of strengthening its civil cadre on which subject another despatch will go Home hereafter.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It shows that the Secretary of State on the representation of the Government of India, has agreed that the question of steps to promote the growth of unofficial medical profession be treated as distinct from that of limiting or increasing the civil cadre of the I.M.S. The Government of India now recommend the registration of medical practitioners and association of selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals, but are unable to support the proposal for employing passed students of medical colleges as house physicians or surgeons in Government hospitals, or the giving of civil surgencies not preserved for I.M.S. to civil assistant surgeons instead of to medical assistant surgeons. The Government of India also show the indisputability of the I.M.S. and the need of strengthening its civil cadre on which subject another despatch will go Home hereafter.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CARPENTIER AND SMITH.

SMITH DISQUALIFIED

Gunboat Smith was a somewhat unlucky man in his contest at Olympia on the night of 16th July with the young Frenchman Georges Carpentier, for he was disqualified in the sixth round for an infringement of the rules of boxing, if such it could really be termed, in the circumstances, have passed over with a caution. The Smith-Carpentier argument with the gloves was, from the very outset, of a particularly heated nature, and party feeling ran high among the huge attendance, which reached something like 15,000, says "The Sportsman." This extended to the ring, and may, perhaps, have had some bearing on what took place. So far as it went, the affair was not, from a championship point of view, what may be called great. Carpentier fought gamely and pluckily under his handicap as regards size and height. He looked the smaller man by a stone, and in front of the rugged, resolute-looking American he had at once, and as long as the affair lasted, the sympathy of the spectators. What is more, he made a brave show, for he carried the fight to the big man in front of him. In the fourth round he brought off a splendid piece of generalship, for, feinting with the left, he drew the American, and put Smith down for the count of nine with a smashing right on the point. Smith was not nearly out, not even dazed, in fact, when in taking his rest the gong sounded for the end of the round. So far all had gone well. Smith had been twice cautioned for leading low, it is true, but just as the affair was becoming interesting he was ruled out as stalling. Carpentier, when this occurred, had been rather hard hit, and in retaliating he swung wildly at the head, and missing, went to the floor. It seemed as though Smith at the time was making to use his right, and are he could withdraw the blow it landed on the right ear of the Frenchman. It was a mere flick at the most, but Descamps, Carpentier's chief second, at once cried to his man to "keep down." He went further, and ere any decision was given jumped into the ring and was followed by two more from the same corner. In this way he, of course, lost Carpentier's fight, in all probability. Mr. Corri failed in the infringement of the moment to notice the infringement, and after some little delay it was announced by the M. C. that Smith was disqualified. It seemed a drastic measure, especially in face of Descamps' intrusion, and wild scenes followed. Smith stood in his corner apparently dumbfounded, while cheers came for both men. It was a most unsatisfactory finish to what looked like being a stern and stubborn bout. Smith lacked the pace of the Frenchman and relied almost exclusively on a right-handed blow.

CARPENTIER MOSE SPEEDY.

He was always doing his best to draw Carpentier for this, but the Frenchman was as a rule too wary to be caught. At close quarters Carpentier was always the more speedy, while his clever head-work and good foot-work mostly kept him out of trouble. Smith showed himself just what he was reported to be, a big powerful natural fighter, and bearing in mind his extra weight and his capacity for taking hard knocks, there is no knowing what might have happened in the next fourteen rounds. Mr. Eugene Corri was referee and Messrs. J. Garnett, of America, and Victor Breyer, of Paris, judges. It is safe to say that no boxing match of modern times has created anything like the public interest that has for long been associated with this match between Carpentier and Smith. When Peter Jackson and Frank Slavin met at the National Sporting Club twenty-two years ago, the fight was the talk of the world at large, but the affair was in a measure confined to a favoured few, for it was brought off in a club, and not as a gate-money show, while the price of seats ran up to a matter of "pony" a time. But this contest was open to all who could manage to find money enough to pay the price charged for admission; in fact it was open to all, as well as the "peer," and this, of course, added to the widespread interest taken in the bout. The fact that two strangers were on the bill for the chief event seemed to matter but little. In Carpentier, the public had a favourite—not an idol, as he is recognised in his own country, while Gunboat Smith was not only a white man, but closely allied to us, for was he not born in Philadelphia, the home of the Penns, of English extraction? And Gunboat came with a record, too, and as an American, speaking the home tongue, if with the little twang, Britishers, therefore, were glad to welcome him; and to consider him as fighting, to a great extent, in honour of the Old Flag. All things considered, the interest taken in the match was extraordinary and only went to prove what might have happened had, say, Bombardier Wells have been good enough to take the ring with either man. When Johnson and Wells were matched at "The Sportsman" office four years ago, the pessimists carried the day, and the fight fell through, the argument being that Wells was too young, too inexperienced, etc., to test his skill and strength with the braver black. These things, however, go far to prove that had Johnson and Wells been allowed to take the ring, one would have seen something very much out of the common in the matter of gate-money. Wells has ever been a favourite, and, despite his shortcomings, he is in London, pretty well what Carpentier is in France, which shows the tremendous craze prevalent just now for boxing, especially between big men.

SMITH CAUTIONED.

Introductions and preparations cut away considerable time. Carpentier appeared first, but it was turned quarter to ten before Smith entered the ring, the latter, if

anything, receiving the heartier reception. The M. C. announced the contest at three minutes to ten by the Olympic clock. The referee spoke a few words to the principals, and directly they faced Smith rushed, only to be told to be a little higher with the left hand. Carpentier slung a right and missed, Smith following suit, and the latter grazed a left on the ear. The American possessed the longer reach, and suddenly he drove a right-hander which Carpentier only just avoided catching on the point. Smith displayed quite as much pace as his rival during the first round. Resuming, Carpentier went for the body, and ducked as Smith swung the right to the head. The last-named hooked a left to the chin, and then, in a brisk rally, Carpentier brought his man into a clinch by means of sharp work with both gloves. Left and right, the Frenchman found a ready mark on the American's face, and the second round was clearly Carpentier's, who was gradually coming to his best form. Early in the third round Smith was cautioned about holding the other's left glove in a tricky manner, and early it became apparent that the French box really possessed the superior speed, the American, seeming at a loss to locate Carpentier, who easily avoided swings that were invariably out of distance. Once Carpentier slung his right hand, but Smith weaved in close, and took the blow on the back of the head.

Directly they faced for the fourth time Smith rushed his man into a corner, only to see the Parisian skip out of danger, and the proceedings ruled dull until nearly the end of the round. Carpentier then drew his man with the left, and, quick as a flash, crossed the right beautifully to the jaw. Rose was down for nine seconds, and only rose to his feet as the gong sounded time. It was a near thing for Smith, and bad luck for Carpentier, for a dazzling bit of work being so near the end of the round. Proceeding, the Frenchman tried the same move on again, but he was too far away, and when Smith dashed in Carpentier either clinched or ducked to escape the American's finishing intentions. Carpentier twice upper-cut the other, and at the quarter-way stage the younger boxer possessed the lead on points.

THE LAST ROUND.

Smith opened the sixth last round somewhat warily. He seemed to be waiting for an opening to land his dangerous right. Indeed, he did once hook Carpentier very hard with the left for a change. Ultimately Carpentier swung his right hard for the head, but he was short, and the very force of the blow caused him to lose his balance and go down on his hands and knees. During the latter process Smith led a downward punch, and his right-hand glove did little more than flick Carpentier on the back of the ear. Carpentier stayed where he was, while Smith stood away. Before any decision had been given one of Carpentier's seconds climbed through the ropes into the ring. He ought not to have done that, but following some delay the M. C. announced the decision of "Smith disqualified." Carpentier thus won the Championship upon a foul in the sixth round.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: SECOND DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (A) (4) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (1).

On the cooperation on Saturday, the Second Division team of the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Y. M. C. A. by four goals to one.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE." Sir,—In drawing your correspondent's ("Gin and Ginger") attention to the result of the match between the Y. M. C. A. and the G. I. P. Institute, I would mention that more than one team appears to be concerned in the decision of the W. I. F. A. Council, whereby, Shaw and Simms are allowed to revert to the Second Division; there is not the slightest doubt that these men have been drafted back, more to avert any disastrous lowering of the Gymkhana points, than for the purpose of giving the men a game. I should like to know what treatment would have been accorded to any other team who had violated the Rules in a similar manner?

Would their case have been a repetition of Peel's case? It will need a good deal of writing and explaining on the part of "Gin and Ginger" or any of his conferees to convince a large number, that this shuffling on the part of the Gymkhana has been merely for the sake of sport.—Yours etc.

ANOTHER LEAGUER.

Bombay, July 31.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

Somerset beat Derbyshire at Taunton by six wickets.

Warwickshire beat Lancashire by 173 runs, at Lancaster.

Northamptonshire and Sussex at Brighton, Essex and Hampshire at Leyton, and Surrey and Kent at Blackheath drew, but Northamptonshire, Essex and Surrey were the winners on the first innings.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

Australia beat Germany.

The Secretary of the State has sanctioned for a further period of five years the appointment of Mr. R. D. Anstead as Scientific Adviser to the Planning community in South India.

POONA RACES.

CAPITAL SPORT ON OPENING DAY.

HOT FAVOURITES BEATEN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The disconcerting news that trickled through from Poona last week, with regard to the heavy rainfall the Deccan had been subjected to, created a doubt as to whether it would be possible to carry out the programme of the inaugural meeting of the Poona racing season. In fact, one correspondent was pessimistic enough to announce on Thursday evening, that owing to the swampy condition of the race-course, it was unlikely the fixture would take place. It transpired, however, that this gloomy foreboding was slightly more imaginative than it might have been. Bombay folks, however, were not to be deterred, and talking, into consideration the uninviting state of the weather, quite a number mustered wended their way over the Ghauts by the early morning mail, and the "special."

RACE COURSE CRAFT.

On arrival at the course, I made it my business to have a good look at the grass-track and investigate for myself. I was much surprised to find, in spite of the heavy rain which had been falling continuously up to noon on Saturday, the downfall had not affected the "going" to an abnormal degree, and I was authoritatively informed that the racing grass-track was so proof against holding moisture, that the public in future need have no qualms about any of the advertised meetings being abandoned or postponed on account of rain. The jump events might have to be dispensed with if the rainfall proved to be excessive, but that is the worst that could happen. Major Hughes is to be congratulated on the perfection he has attained in race-course craft, which has crystallized in the efficient drainage system he has brought to bear on the natural spongy-like substratum the Poona course has always been famed for. The Major's progressive policy of "gang forward" is also very much in evidence with regard to the enclosures. The improvements and innovations effected for the benefit of his clientele since last Poona season are generous in the extreme. The removal of the site of the second enclosure to the southern extremity of the old lawn was a happy idea, the unsightly old stand at the back of the "place" to be replaced by a beautifully designed little lawn on the rails, accommodated with wooden lounges, the residue of the second division space being now occupied by quite a graceful structure, where refreshments are dispensed with much more orderly attention than was the case in the frowny old ramshackle place which used to do duty as a bar and buffet.

A RACING EPOCH.

By the time the bell tinkled up the opening event, a fair average crowd had gathered, Lord and Lady Willington being as usual present, moving about sans ceremony with that engaging urbanity which has made their Excellencies so popular with all sections of the community. A Deccan racing epoch was recorded by the attendance of Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta, for it was whispered that the occasion was the first on which the illustrious Parsi leader has visited a race course. Sir Pherozeshah appeared to enjoy the function amazingly, and somehow it seemed to me that his impressive features occasionally betrayed the fact, that perhaps our little week-end racing reunions are not quite so bad as the Racing Bill made them out to be.

A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION.

The racing was excellent, and considering the long restful interval which has elapsed since Bombay and the fact of it being more or less an introductory interlude, the quality and quantity which stepped out to do battle was remarkable. A few of the candidates are still on the big side, but for five and six furlong scurries this is not a disadvantage. The Epsom Plate was a most interesting event, and Miss Drake, Solution, and Parkhill, each had their partisans. The finish provided a pretty struggle between Solution and Parkhill; from the distance they ran locked together and at this metre there was not an ounce more between them than the five pounds margin they raced at. This much, however, has to be borne in mind that a gallop or two more will do Parkhill a world of good; whereas Solution appeared to be right on her top.

LEFT AT THE GATE.

The other all horse races, the Beginners Plate, provided a mild sensation in Tartaria, a screaming hot favourite not giving her supporters a run for their money. Of all the contretemps which the turf is heir to this is by far the most unpleasant and annoying incident that can possibly occur. It is more than annoying; it is exasperating. Internals of a tote are not a charitable repository or the proverbial gutter, to be the receptacle of hard-earned pelf promiscuously thrown into it. No sportsman object to lose their money when they are beaten, but if a horse is left standing at the Gate, and carry a run, it is quite a different affair, and when the incident does occur, an enquiry should be instituted. It can only resolve itself into one of three things—the horse, the jockey, or the starter. And though vindictiveness seldom or never obtrudes itself on a race course, still, a mild punishment of a sufficiently deterrent nature, is a capital antidote for either obstinacy, light-hearted inattention, or carelessness.

BEZAR'S DEBACLE.

Bezar, Beg, with the services of Mr. Crawford, was deemed to be an unbestable quantity for the Subalterns Plate. I had not been able to focus Bezar's form in any of

my back numbers, and naturally concluded he had been highly tried and not found wanting. I was wrong in my surmise, for I discovered that the distinction of having pulled off a scurry or two up in Mathuran or Mahabeshwar had placed him on this pinnacle of excellence. Bezar, however, disappointed his sanguine supporters badly, and it was left to Mr. Marshall Reid's Ambassador to make marmalade of the lot, very judiciously ridden by Mr. Doyle. By the way Mr. Doyle shaped in the pig-skin he should soon be heard of again first past the post, if obliged with anything that has half a chance. Ambassador was recently purchased from Mr. Omer for a fair figure, but his late owner was so deeply steeped in the glamour of Bezar's exploits in the hills that he let his old horse run loose and had his bit on the popular fancy.

THE WINNER THAT WON.

The last race, the Arabian Plate, saw another hot thing in Bezar go down. The Winner who won the race—I wish they would alter this pony's name—though a brilliant performer on light going, was, by his conformation considered to be out of the reckoning, with top-weight in the heavy state of the course. He proved to be a fairly capable mud-dobber as well, in spite of his obvious anatomical defects, for he won with something to spare, returning a dividend of Rs. 300.

DETAILS:—

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.

DIVISION I.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1913, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. 14 hands to carry 12 lbs.; 13 lbs.; 12 lbs.; 11 lbs.; 10 lbs.; 9 lbs.; 8 lbs.; 7 lbs.; 6 lbs.; 5 lbs.; 4 lbs.; 3 lbs.; 2 lbs.; 1 lb.; 0 lbs.

Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr. T. Harrison's RED FLAG, 8-3, Harrison, 1; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 2; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 3; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 4; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 5; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 6; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 7; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 8; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 9; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 10; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 11; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 12; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 13; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 14; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 15; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 16; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 17; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 18; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 19; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 20; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 21; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 22; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 23; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 24; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 25; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 26; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 27; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 28; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 29; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 30; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 31; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 32; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 33; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 34; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 35; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 36; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 37; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 38; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 39; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 40; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 41; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 42; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 43; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 44; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 45; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 46; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 47; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 48; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 49; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 50; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 51; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 52; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 53; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 54; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 55; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 56; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 57; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 58; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 59; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 60; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 61; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 62; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 63; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 64; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 65; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 66; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 67; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 68; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 69; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 70; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 71; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 72; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 73; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 74; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 75; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 76; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 77; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 78; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 79; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 80; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 81; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 82; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 83; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 84; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 85; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 86; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 87; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 88; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 89; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 90; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 91; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 92; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 93; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 94; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 95; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 96; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 97; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 98; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 99; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 100; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 101; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 102; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 103; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 104; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 105; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 106; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 107; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 108; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 109; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 110; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 111; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 112; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 113; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 114; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 115; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 116; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 117; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 118; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 119; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 120; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 121; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 122; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 123; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 124; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 125; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 126; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 127; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 128; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 129; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 130; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 131; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 132; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 133; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 134; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 135; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 136; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 137; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 138; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 139; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 140; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 141; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 142; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 143; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 144; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 145; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 146; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 147; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 148; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 149; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 150; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 151; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 152; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 153; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 154; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 155; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 156; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 157; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 158; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 159; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 160; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 161; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 162; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 163; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 164; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 165; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 166; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 167; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 168; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 169; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 170; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 171; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 172; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 173; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 174; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 175; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 176; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 177; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 178; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 179; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 180; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 181; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 182; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 183; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 184; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 185; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 186; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 187; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 188; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 189; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 190; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 191; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 192; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 193; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 194; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 195; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 196; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 197; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 198; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 199; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 200; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 201; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 202; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 203; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 204; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 205; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 206; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 207; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 208; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 209; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 210; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 211; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 212; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 213; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 214; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 215; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 216; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 217; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 218; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 219; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 220; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 221; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 222; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 223; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 224; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 225; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 226; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 227; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 228; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 229; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 230; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 231; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 232; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 233; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 234; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 235; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 236; Mr. A. Nani's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-4, Zammil, 237; Mr. A. Nani's

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Adjourned Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 11-30 a.m.
TUESDAY, August 4.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Issue of Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Debentures, Tenders received upto 12 noon.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandman, Rickard, Vanderville Co., 8-30 to 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-50 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The War	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	10
LONDON LETTER	10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Germany Declares War on Russia	9
Festival Tragedy	10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 9, 10 & 11
Legislative Council	13
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Lord Willingdon at Ferguson College	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mr. Churchill in the Box	14
Fashions of To-day	15
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Harboured League	6
LOCAL NEWS	12
SPORTING NEWS	6
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION	15

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.
Aug. 3.
1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 8th instant, Corporal M. G. to Antop Hill.
2. There will be no Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 4th instant.
FIDR OUT TO ANTOP HILL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH.
4. The Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the Season on Wednesday, August 5th, "Coconut Day" to Antop Hill. The Squadron will be told off into small groups under an Officer of N. C. Officer, for reconnaissance and road repair, and for Mahatma Station to place of rendezvous. The necessary message books, compass and road map should be brought on parade. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Malalumi Station so as to arrive there about 7-15 a.m., and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, rendezvous Malalumi Station at 7-45 a.m. Dress—Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.
5. Owing to the above ride there will be no Signalling class on Wednesday, August 5.
(Sd.) D. W. Wilson, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.
Aug. 3.
215. Leave—The undermentioned Officers are granted Leave as stated against their names.
Captain E. T. Lambert from 1st to 5th August 1914.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. Royal from 1st to 31st August, 1914.
(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. E. Cadell, Commanding.
Aug. 3.
560. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:
Sunday 9th instant—"F" Coy. Class firing.
"Fruit leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
561. C. M. A's Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th instant. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Headquarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.
562. Entrance Fees, S. I. E. A.—It is notified for information that entrance fees for S. I. E. A. Meeting will be received by the Secretary up to 10th instant, and no extra charge will be made up to that date.
563. Parade—Owing to Wednesday 5th instant being a holiday, "G" Company will parade today Monday the 3rd instant.
564. Maxim Gun—Owing to the Maxim Gun having been recalled, the Maxim Gun classes will be discontinued till further notice.
565. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Wednesday 5th instant except for urgent work on account of public holiday.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that lectures on Musketry will be delivered by 2nd Lieut. A. R. E. Kutt, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, in the B. V. Army Lecture Room on the 8th, 15th, and 22nd August at 6-30 p.m.
(Sd.) O. T. Macle, Lieut. Captain
Off. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. H. Wam, manager of Messrs. Ditmar and Company, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 1,935 in currency notes and cash from a safe on his premises.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Mahaduo Gopal and Baboo Mali with causing the death of one Narayan Gopal by doing as rash and negligent act.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.
The prosecution case was that the two accused were dismissed from a firm in which they had been working and the deceased was taken in their stead. On Sunday last they boarded the prow and started a quarrel with the deceased. In the struggle, the prosecution further alleged, the two accused pushed the deceased from the ledge into the hold. He received serious injuries from the effects of which he died.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused stated that during the struggle the deceased accidentally fell into the hold; the second accused said that he merely intervened to separate the two men, who were fighting.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF "BHANG."

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspector Hudson charged Sitaram Kevalechand, a Hindu, who arrived by the Nagpur Mail 7 a.m. morning, with being in possession of seven and a quarter tolas of bhang without license. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.

Yesterday afternoon the Pathare Prabhu community lost a valuable young member, in the death of Mr. Ganpatrao Sokarji Trilokekar 3rd Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, which took place through strychnine poisoning, strychnine being taken by mistake in lieu of other medicine. He was the second son of the late Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, Mr. Sokar Bapuji Trilokekar, who was an Under-Graduate of the Bombay University, and had put in nearly 25 years' service in the Translators' Department. He was lately appointed a manager of the Mahalaxmi Temple. He leaves behind a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss. His eldest son is an M.A. of the Bombay University and Dr. V. S. Trilokekar is his younger brother. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, and in honour of his death the Samaj had closed its weekly meeting to be held last evening. He had followed the footsteps of his father, as a playwright, and had written some literary productions, among the more important of them being the *Hindu Natak*, which is acknowledged to vividly depict the evils ensuing from the dowry system, which has roused so much public indignation in Bengal. His funeral was largely attended, his body being covered with wreaths sent by his friends.

THE LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNIVERSARY GATHERING.

The London Indian Association celebrated its first anniversary by giving an afternoon At Home on July 11 at the Criterion Restaurant, at which many members and friends were welcomed by the President, Dr. J. N. Mehta. It was a social gathering, with Indian music and a welcome recitation by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, but a few speeches emphasised the characteristic work of the youngest Indian Association in London, which promises to become one of the strongest by uniting various groups and sectional societies.

Dr. Mehta and Mr. Syed Husein declared that the Association stood for the new spirit today—the unity of India, regardless of province, sex, or creed. Tribute was paid to the foresight and optimism of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the founder of the Association, and to the sympathetic and practical help rendered by Mrs. Naidu.

In a short speech Mr. Jinnah spoke of the expected amalgamation and the hope that the Association would soon have its own club rooms.
Mr. Dhupendranath Basu, as the latest life-member of the Association, wished it all success, and laid stress on the responsibility which rested upon young Indians to protect the good name and fame of India. Several members of the Congress deputation were present, and among the other guests were Sir Krishna Gupta, Col. Warlicker, Col. Prasad, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Mrs. Bhola Nauth, Prof. Isfahan, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Mr. Anik. The members present represented all parts of India.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. There were no cases of small-pox. The two plague attacks were reported from Chukla and Kumbharwada. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 73, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 141 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1810, out of which 10 were found plague-infected. 6 Ward contributed 6 of these latter, C Ward 2, and E Ward 2, while the A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

WEATHER REPORT.

The P. & O. Coy's steamer Medina, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, during her voyage experienced, moderate monsoon and high sea.

LORD WILLINGDON AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

ON INFLUENCE, HONOUR AND AMBITION IN STUDENT LIFE.

On July 23, His Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Ferguson College at Poona. In the course of his speech his Excellency said:—

My visit to you to-day is the result of a promise gladly made to your Principal on the occasion of one of my two visits to your college last year, when he asked me to come again this year and say a few words to you young men on any subject that I might think suitable for your attention, a matter I assure you of great difficulty to decide and one which has given me many moments of anxious consideration. I might indeed tell you much from personal experience as to games and sports and physical exercises and how fully I realise their benefit to the brain, body and character. I might again give you a lengthy dissertation on the importance of fulfilling to the best of your ability your educational studies, and hold myself up to you as a sad example of one who has always regretted that when at college he did not make full use of his educational opportunities. But such experiences would be of such a very personal nature that I shall refrain from inflicting them upon you, and merely detain you for a few minutes to give you from much experience some words of advice before you plunge into the arena of public life and start in the particular profession for which by your studies here you are being prepared.

But before doing this I want to ask you a general question with regard to your life in this college.—What is the main, the chief object of your spending a certain time under the control of the Principal and professors who are appointed to take charge of you? I wonder what your answer would be? Would it be that you consider you are here to fill yourselves full of book learning, digested and set to memory sufficiently to ensure your passing a degree which you consider the aim and object of existence? I hope not. For I trust that you feel as I do strongly that while sound education is of great importance to fit you for making a start in any profession, I believe an equally important object of college life is to enable you to learn through the example and advice which should be and I am sure is given by your instructors to grow up to be clean-living, trustworthy, honourable gentlemen, holding a good record for high character in your college careers, which should give each one of you a good start in your various professions. Believe me no amount of brain cleverness will in the long run be any real value to you unless, along with it you can show yourselves to be men of high principle and honour worthy to be trusted in any capacity in life.

THREE QUALITIES.

Now I want to say a few words to you to-day on three particular qualities in a man's character those of influence, honour and ambition, which, if developed in the right way, are of immense importance to him in his life. Let me refer to them in the order in which I have given them to you.

There are two kinds of influence in the life of every man, the influence he gives to and the influence he receives from others. As to the former I think it is often not sufficiently realised that every one in a greater or less degree can exercise an influence over the people with whom he is brought into contact. Some of you owing to your strong personality, to your prowess at sports or your general efficiency in all that appertains to your college life have naturally more influence than others, but the responsibility for good influence rests on each and every one of you and I wish to urge you to live your lives with such high motives that your influence may always tend to encourage sound moral tone and principles among all with whom you are brought into contact.

As to the influence you receive from others, I am inclined to think from my observations and experiences during the past year that as a race the Indian is extraordinarily susceptible to influence both from individuals and from circumstances which arise from time to time; he is so receptive, so responsive, so extremely sensitive to the impressions that surround him. And feeling this as I do, I want to warn you all against allowing such influence to unduly excite your minds and possibly destroy for the time your better judgment, and to urge you, on any question that may arise in which you take an interest, to think such question out deliberately and carefully for yourselves and before making your decision to feel certain as far as you can that you are acting as a loyal citizen of the Empire and in the best interests of the peace and good government of your country. It must always be a matter for regret that in this as in other countries there are to be found highly educated men with strong personalities whose views and teachings, if carried to their logical conclusion, tend to the destruction of the contentment and prosperity of the country and are a grave danger to the progress of its people. Against such influences I wish to warn you with all seriousness. We all know that the influence of such teachings in the past has caused incidents which have damaged the fair fame of India, and have ruined young lives in the beginning of their careers; I am sure I am voicing the opinion of every one in this hall when I say that we should be glad if such men would see the error of their ways and use their knowledge and influence to assist in promoting by

their advice and fair criticism the common wear of the community, rather than by preaching doctrines which produce unrest and false ideas in the minds of the people to endeavour to subvert the sound government of the State.

Let me now take the next point which I said I would refer to, viz., the quality of honour in your lives. I am certain of this that no country will in the long run succeed whose citizens have not a high sense of honour, and it is a great pleasure to me to feel that I have found already in this country many Indian friends whose honour and integrity are a worthy example to their fellows. But I am bound to say too that certain incidents have occurred during the past months which lead me to feel that high sense of honour does not always obtain in every department of our public life. And so I say to you to-day when you leave this college, go out into the world with a determination to hold your honour high among all men and never to do an action which you feel in your conscience is mean or dishonourable in any degree, and thus set a high example to others, and be worthy of the responsibility of your citizenship.

GREATNESS AND PRESTIGE OF ONE'S COUNTRY.

One word as to ambition. I hope you all, I believe every one should have ambition, but what sort of ambition is it to be? Do not, I beg of you, let it be the small petty ambition of the man who cares only for his own personal advancement and success, but rather the ambition of the man who, without looking for honours and rewards, by his work and example strives always to secure the greatness and prestige of his country.

I am afraid you may say that I have given you a severe lecture, but I trust you will believe that all I have said is with a deep and earnest wish to help you in the future. Some of your country men who have done great service in the past, will soon have, owing to the years of years, the possibility of taking their places will rest in the future upon all you young men who are reaching full manhood. I want you so much to realise how great are your opportunities, how far-reaching your responsibilities. You will have many disappointments to bear, many temptations to overcome in the beginning of your careers, but I am sure of this that if you start with a high sense of honour and principle, if you hold before you a high ideal of the future of your land, if you determine to make and create by your example that sound and honest public opinion which is essential to all administration of whatever kind it be, the difficulties and trials will largely disappear, and you will worthily carry on the good work which has been done with such real and public spirit of many of your fellow country men in the past. I feel the deepest interest in your future lives. I hope, I trust, I believe you will succeed.

BRITISH AGENT AT GYANTSE.

ESCORT TO BE INCREASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

It has been decided as a temporary arrangement to increase the escort of the British Trade Agent at Gyantse by one hundred men who are being supplied by the 113th Infantry. Transport for them is being collected in Tumli.

Dhokura Ram Gurkha, belonging to the military police at Dacca, who was charged with rioting with murder has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment at the sessions.

The Government of India's proposals for the re-organisation of the Excise and Salt Establishments of Bengal and Behar and Orissa are now on their way to the Secretary of State.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.

THREE POLICEMEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 1.

Three policemen, Head Constable Atar Mahomed, of the Cantonment, Hasan Khan and Peros Khan, of the town police, were arrested yesterday after an identification parade held at the lock-up as being near the spot where Yacoub Khan, a young constable, was murdered on the 5th July on Kandawale Road while on duty.

At the time the affair was shrouded in mystery but the police, after examining over seventy witnesses, made the arrests. The magistrate before whom the accused were placed, has remanded them till August 5th.

THE DACCRA MURDER.

TWO ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCRA, August 1.

Two of the persons arrested in connection with the murder of Ramdas have been released on bail of Rs. 200 each.

The third accused, Ramesh Sen, is still in custody.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

Eight houses were searched in Calcutta yesterday in connection with the recent political murders at Dacca and Chittagong, including the Medical College Students' Mess. Four of the other houses were students' messes. No arrests were made but some documents were seized.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

Government paper touched 94-4 yesterday with little business doing.

Government are enquiring from Bombay as to the quantity and price of first class Indian Coal available here, but no business is yet completed.

LONDON DETECTIVE METHODS.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

There are two main methods of identifying criminals by physical characteristics—the measurement method and the "finger prints," writes E. B. R. in the "Daily Mail."

The former was invented by M. Bertillon and involves the taking of measurements of the body and the noting of individual peculiarities of physical structure.

To this method there are many objections. Chief among these is the fact that the numerous measurements requisite depend upon the accuracy of the taker of the measurements, and that in consequence the possibilities of error are in exact proportion to the number of those who on different occasions take such measurements. The further fact that—with one exception to be noted presently—the visible parts of the human body are constantly undergoing change, and that oncoming years, even apart from accident, affect the dimensions of the body, the colour and quantity of the hair, the tint of the skin, the colour of the eyes and other material matters, contributes another noticeable ground of objection.

The manifold disadvantages, and it must be stated, the necessary inaccuracy of this method, caused it to be abandoned in this country, and in 1901 it was superseded by the "finger print" system.

This method is ably described by the present distinguished chief of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Edward Henry, in a book entitled "Classification and Uses of Finger Prints."

THE FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM.

The system, first used in India, was developed by Sir Francis Galton and completed by Sir Edward Henry. It is based upon the ascertained facts that the papillary ridges which cover the inner part of the hand and the sole of the foot of human beings persist unchanged from birth until such time as the skin perishes after death, and that these ridges are so distinctive as to differentiate each individual from all others.

This being so, it should also be stated that in the operation of this system the possibility of human error—at all events in the taking of the prints—is eliminated.

The man who is to be "printed" presses his fingers on a flat piece of tin covered with ink; he then puts the fingers on a piece of paper. That is all.

The system is as easy to work as it is reliable, and the manner in which the classification of the prints is made renders comparison an equally simple matter. As to the use of this system in identifying criminals, it may be stated that all criminals convicted of more than trivial offences, and most prisoners on remand, are "finger-printed" and the records despatched to the Habitual Criminals' Registry at New Scotland Yard. There "comparison" is made, and the history of a particular person is ascertained, that is, assuming that he has a history. In cases where a criminal has not been arrested his finger-marks—if any—on candles, knives, glass, and other surfaces are photographed—latent marks being first treated with powder—and not infrequently establish the identity of the offender. In 1901, for instance, a house in Deptford was broken into, the inmates murdered, and money stolen from a small cash-box. Two youths who were known to be in the neighbourhood at the time of the crime were arrested and finger-printed.

The right thumb-mark of one of the suspects was found to be identical with a finger-mark on the inner tray of the cash-box. The youths were convicted. This is but one out of many cases in which this system has proved itself efficacious in the identification of an unknown offender.

THE "C. I. D."

Look more closely, for a moment, at this matter of the identification of criminals by "comparison"—physical characteristics. It depends entirely on human agency and is therefore necessarily fallible. Therefore it is desirable that those officers who are engaged in the detection of criminals should be carefully trained in their profession. How does this matter stand? It is generally supposed that the Criminal Investigation Department at New Scotland Yard is a sort of controlling detective agency for the whole country. This supposition is not correct, as the "department" is merely a section of the Metropolitan Police.

Each county, many boroughs have their own police force, and officially have no connection with the "C. I. D.," except in so far as there is established at New Scotland Yard an Habitual Criminals' Registry, which in many respects is a "Clearing House" of the crime of the country, and which also contains a general "Finger Prints" Registry. Still, while acknowledging the excellence of the system, it is not to be admitted that the "C. I. D.," with its area of many millions of human beings, may be taken as a type of the activity of the police in dealing with criminals.

The Criminal Investigation Department at New-Scotland Yard is now presided over by an able and energetic Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Basil Thomson, and is recruited from the uniformed policemen of the force. It does not exist as an independent body. That it should be a service apart is, in my opinion, most desirable, but it must be admitted that many weighty objections may be advanced to the adoption of this reform.

I cannot here discuss this important subject and will pass on to indicate the manner in which, under the general superintendence of Sir Edward Henry, the detective force in London is trained by its immediate chief to discharge its duties properly.

HOW DETECTIVES ARE TRAINED.

In the first place, the detectives are taken from the "unformed" constables as young as possible. Then, alongside with instruction in the routine of work, they are taught both how to "describe" and how to take a "description" of an alleged offender, and how to utilise information in order to identify. Assume that a burglary has taken place. The detective is taught how to obtain from eye-witnesses—if there be such—a description not only of the apparent height and colour of the suspect, but of any peculiarities or eccentricities they may have

noticed. If the burglar has escaped unseen, the detective is told how to examine the premises and make inquiries, and in all cases how to look for and deal with finger-marks. In an official manual which is even now awaiting the day of publication the detective is instructed in the smaller details of his calling and his attention is directed to matters which are of importance in the identification of a criminal, from report or picture.

In short, the present-day detective is being educated on scientific lines, and if thereby every detective officer is not qualified to pose as a hero of romance there is no doubt but that he is given every opportunity to fill so pleasing a position. I have not dealt with the question of the prevention of crime, but only with the identification of criminals; but if I had done so I should have had to discharge the duty of acknowledging the load of obligation under which Sir Edward Henry has placed the citizens of London. Sir Edward's exceptional services over a period of years must be regarded with gratitude by every one of the many millions whose safety and comfort he has so ably and so amply safeguarded.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 2.

Rainfall has been fairly heavy in North-East India but light in the Peninsula. A disturbance from the west is passing over Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, South-West Punjab, East of the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, and North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, West of the Central Provinces, Mysore and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Principal amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy one and a half; Moulemein four, Rangoon one and a half, Tougong two, Akyab, Lashio and Maymyo one and a half; Yamein thin, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji ten, Cox's Bazar four, Chittagong and Narayanganj two, Barisal six, Burdwan one, Berhampore two, Bogra and Darjeeling one and a half, Darbhanga five, Patna two, Jhansi and Khushab one, Multan two, Kotah one and a half, Mount Abu five, Dacca, Ahmedabad Rajpur and Jagdalpur one, Nizamabad two, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Chota Nagpur, east of the United provinces and Kashmir.

FLOODS IN THE KRISHNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 2.

Owing to excessive floods a breach, twenty yards wide, was caused yesterday in the Krishna head works, Bezwada. Three sluices out of six were completely washed away, other parts of the wall are cracked and sinking. The Krishna water is flowing in huge floods into the main canals. About fifty villages of the Tenali and Repalle taluqs are reported to be under water and many persons have been rendered homeless. The Krishna river is breached one hundred and fifty feet, four miles from the mouth on the left bank. A report from Masulipatam says that the Krishna is receding but the decrease is still imperceptible. The damage is greater than in 1912. No loss of life has been reported and the loss of cattle is not ascertainable. The Collector inspected the dangerous places yesterday.

MORE RAILWAY BREACHES.

LYALLPUR, July 31.

At about 10-15 p.m. on the 20th instant, the line between Pirmahal and Mamkanjan was breached at two places and on the 30th the line at mile 18-10 to 24 between the same stations, breached in more places owing to floods. Transhipment of passengers is in progress. The water is still rising. Through communication is not likely to be restored for a week.

STERLING BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The Government of India hope to be in a position to make an announcement on the question of selling sterling bills on London in the next two or three days.

NO PASSAGES BY NORTH GERMAN "LLOYD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 1.

The Madras agents of the North German Lloyd have received instructions not to book passengers by that line from Colombo either outward or homeward.

MR. ABBOTT'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

Mr. Abbott has received the following reply from the Adjutant General, Simla:—"Your patriotic offer received. If necessity arise, it will receive consideration."

CHEVALIER CHAMPAGNE

Ex. Quality Ex. Dry
VINTAGE 1906.

(As supplied to the
Viceroy). as well as
to the Continental,
Hotels, Clubs, and
Messers.

Price Rs. 67 per one Doz.
Quarts.

Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.

Sole Importers:—

D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

Opp. Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

A letter received says: "May we take this opportunity of thanking you for your extreme courtesy and interest in this matter. We thoroughly appreciate the attitude you take up, and we certainly think that your interest and co-operation on the trader's behalf is unequalled by any other manufacturing firm. It certainly is a pleasure to transact business with you."

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT without
ALCOHOL

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ASQUITH'S OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER

THE first consideration in the wearing of clothes is the Materials. No matter how well-made the garments may be, unless the material is above reproach the result cannot be satisfactory.

ASQUITH fabrics not only possess special merit, but they never vary in quality—there is no second best.

Moreover, there is always about an ASQUITH suit a subtlety of style which is at once apparent even to the casual observer.

NAVY SERGE Lounge Suit — Rs. 35.
FANCY FLANNEL — " 35.
SILK & WOOL — " 45.

ASQUITH & LORD
MEN'S TAILORS, BOMBAY.

POONA BRANCH—8, Arsenal Road.

HANDSOME MOTOR CARS.
DAIMLERS, FIATS, ROVERS,
ARROL-JOHNSTONS.
At MAKERS' Prices plus Importation
Costs.

ROYAL STANDARD LIGHT
CARS.

ELLOYD'S MOTOR CAR
INSURANCE.

Ask for latest Lists.

BOMBAY MOTOR
CAR Co. LTD.,

Representatives:—
Bombay. Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Branch: Lucknow.

Evans, Fraser & Co.

ANNUAL SALE
NOW ON.

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY.

130 Pairs of Ladies' Corsets, in all sizes from 18 to 30 inches, many styles and shapes. Usual Prices Rs. 3-14 to 15-12 per pair including many pairs of Real Royal Worcester Corsets the former prices of which were Rs. 10-8 and 15-12 per pair.

CLEARING PRICE Rs. 2-8 PER PAIR.

Evans, Fraser & Co.
THE FORT HOUSE
BOMBAY

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS
DENTISTRY.

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE
CONSULT AN EMINENT DENTAL
SURGEON.

Dr. Carr D.D.S., (Late Dr. Boyes.)
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
(Opposite Clock Tower).

Bombay.
India's Leading Exponent of Painless English and American Dentistry.
The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine). From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting without the slightest feeling or pain.
Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method.
Permanent Fillings, Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays 10 to 12.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality
Art metal and richly Cut Glass
Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

Royal Naval Reserves.

Orders By Captain G. S. Hewett, R.I.M.,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine,
Registrar of the Royal Naval
Reserve.

All Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Reserve who are at Bombay, are to report themselves on the earliest possible date at the Marine Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon.

Naval Pensioners and men of the Mercantile Marine who wish to volunteer for service in the Fleet, are to apply in writing to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who will inform them if their services are required.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HUGHES,
Naval Secretary to the Director
Royal Indian Marine.
2nd August, 1914.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 3, 1914.

THE WAR.

The expected declaration of war has come, but not from Russia. The situation has developed in an unexpected way. Germany, apparently determined, and pledged, to assist Austria at all costs, has not waited for definite Russian action against the latter, and, after delivering an ultimatum at St. Petersburg to which she required an answer by noon on Saturday, has formally declared war. Already shots have been exchanged on the frontier, and but a few days can elapse before the first great collision of troops takes place. Germany's precipitancy—for, in spite of the Kaiser's declaration that "the sword has been forced into our hand," her action is precipitate,—has profoundly modified the whole situation, and, it may yet be that the struggle will be confined to the three Powers at present directly concerned. Had Germany waited for Russia to attack Austria, had she been less aggressive and pronounced in her support of Austria's offensive action against Serbia, Austria and she might have counted on the support of Italy. But the latter Power, which has no interest in supporting Austrian aggression in the Balkans, and is not any more interested in the individual rivalries of Germany and Russia, has lost no time in declaring her neutrality. The obligations of the Triple Alliance only require her to come to the assistance of her partners in the event of their being the victims of an offensive war. That such is not the case in the present instance, is a claim which Italy can make with perfect justice. Whatever wrongs Austria had for redress against Serbia, the war was of her making, and the prospect of Russian retaliation was of her making. If Germany chooses, for reasons which, if morally indefensible, are fairly obvious, to anticipate the Russian attack, she cannot expect Italy to follow her into an adventure in which the latter's interest is remote. There would be nothing surprising, therefore, in Italy's hurried declaration of neutrality if it had not been for the boastful assertions of the "splendid solidarity of the Triple Alliance" which had previously emanated from Vienna, and were obviously intended to lead the world to suppose that Austria and Germany could count upon the support of their partner in the Triple in the adventure of aggression on which they were about to embark. Italy deserves the gratitude of the civilised world for her refusal to be manoeuvred into a participation in this struggle, which may save it from a universal conflagration. She has unhesitatingly declared that her obligations apply to a defensive war, and that she considers herself released from her engagements. Thus ends an alliance, which, instead of standing as a guarantee of peace, as an honest alliance should, has for all these years hung over Europe as a menace. It is a grim irony of fate that it should end by failing to accomplish what was intended, as a result of the blundering impetuosity of its chief partner. That it will be continued or will ever be renewed, when the struggle now commencing is over, is extremely improbable.

With Italy eliminated as one of the

possible factors in the struggle, it remains to be seen whether France will now be able to stand aloof. From the fact that conversations between the French Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador in Paris were continuing up to the time of the receipt of the latest telegrams from Europe, with a view to preserve the neutrality of France, it may be reasonably assumed that the terms of the Dual Alliance have not yet been brought into operation by anything that had occurred up till the dispatch of those messages from London. It is stated that the French newspapers take the view that Austria-Hungary and Germany are fighting a defensive war against Russia, and that France, therefore, is not bound to participate. This is a convenient view to take, and directly the opposite of that on which Italy bases her right to stand aloof. It is not a view, we think, that impartial people would accept, but there are degrees to be considered when appraising the exact extent to which a war may be defensive or offensive, and it is quite possible that France, pledged by the Alliance as she undoubtedly is, to come to the support of her partner if attacked, may legitimately claim that, in this case, the attack was not only provoked, but invited, and that she is not bound to assist Russia in her adventure, any more than Italy is bound to assist Germany and Austria in theirs. But, even if the French Government takes this attitude, and refuses to come to Russia's assistance, if the demand is made, the danger of her being dragged into such a struggle remains very great. On the face of things, it would not seem to be to Germany's interest to provoke France into a participation in the conflict. Great as may be the desire to see Russia and France crushed simultaneously, the chances of German success against Russia would not be very hopeful with Italy standing aloof, Austria gravely embarrassed with her attack on Serbia, and the possibility—one might almost say probability—of having to deal with other Balkan States, and Germany herself engaged in repelling an invasion on her Eastern borders. But the ultimate goal of German ambition undoubtedly includes the crushing of France, as she crushed her in 1871, as part of the scheme of making Germany the supreme dictator of Europe and the whole world, on sea as well as land. And she may still feel that she would be able to count on Italian support if she could provoke France into participation in the conflict. Add to this the electric condition of the frontier, the likelihood of an untoward incident at any moment, and it will be realised that the danger is sufficiently great. There are yet other considerations. Even if French neutrality is declared, Germany dare not move a single soldier or gun from her Western frontier while the French forces remain mobilised and the possibility exists of a chivalrous-minded nation coming to the assistance of Russia at any juncture which exhibits the possibility of a Russian defeat. Again, France has to look to the future, as well as to the immediate present. Suppose Russia were crushed by Austria and Germany? Suppose she were beaten to her knees and put out of the reckoning as a European power for another generation. The position of France, with the power of the German allies thus so immensely magnified, and she, herself, bereft of her ally, would be intolerable. Her position in Europe,—except in the hardly likely event of an alliance with Italy,—would be destroyed, and her power to stand against German aggression would disappear. On the whole, it hardly seems that France, whatever may be the limit of her obligations under the Franco-Russian alliance, can afford to remain a disinterested spectator of this Slav and Teuton struggle. And it is not more likely that Germany will regard it as being to her interest to allow France to remain outside the arena. But it is greatly to her interest if she can succeed in drawing the attack from France, instead of making the attack herself. And this, perhaps, accounts for the differential treatment accorded by her to France, as compared with her short and sharp manner with Russia, and the prolongation of the conversations in Paris.

Finally there is the position of Britain,

as affected by the unexpected way in which the situation has developed. Up till Saturday it seemed inevitable that a mighty struggle was about to eventuate in which the Powers of the Triple Alliance, "in splendid solidarity" would be ranged alongside one another in opposition to France and Russia, and that Great Britain's obligations moral or actual, her sympathies and her interests would all inevitably entail her intervention. We may say at once that we have no sympathy with those Liberal journals at home that have been clamouring for an immediate and anticipatory declaration of British neutrality on the ground that it is not Britain's business to assist in the establishment of a Russian hegemony. That is begging the question. It is not looking at it, either, fairly from the Russian point of view. Further it displays a highly immoral and selfish conception of Britain's position and interests in Europe, and a very short-sighted view of the prospect beyond the conclusion of a struggle in which all the great Powers of the Continent were engaged. In the first place it is not the question whether or not Russia is attempting the establishment of a hegemony. As a matter of fact, she is, and has been doing so for generations, and we know that when we made her our friend, and established the Triple Entente with the high approval of the Liberal press, which had been clamouring for years for a rapprochement, and even an alliance, with Russia. But Russia, in this instance, is acting in the defence of her legitimate interests against Austrian aggression, and, if in that task, she has to cope with the gratuitous attack of another Power, and thereby our other friend in Europe is dragged into the fray, is it possible that we can stand by and see this conflict develop with impassive indifference. We may not have entered into binding arrangements such as exist between France and Russia, but we have undoubtedly laid ourselves open to moral obligations, the neglect of which would indeed justly earn for England the old reproach of "Perfidie Albion." But, regarding the matter from the most selfish point of view, the danger to the British Empire in a German triumph over France and Russia is so great and so obvious as to make the intervention of Great Britain almost axiomatic. And if this struggle extends over the whole Continent, as it may do, Britain, if she is to have a shred of moral reputation or a shred of prestige and power, must intervene, at any rate, at the moment when German ascendancy threatens. It is to the indifference with which she watched the crushing of France in 1871, that Great Britain owes to-day the enormous burden of armaments that she has to bear, and the constant strain and anxiety of the German menace. Is there anyone so foolish as to wish to repeat a policy as selfish as it is shortsighted? But the neutrality of Italy and the possible modified situation. If the struggle is confined to Russia on the one side and Austria and Germany on the other, and remains a struggle for Slav or German supremacy in Central and Southern Europe, the justification and need for British or French intervention can hardly be said to exist.

Notes of the Day

A Record Legislative Session.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council were congratulated by his Excellency the Governor at the close of the Poona Sessions on having conducted a record session in an "orderly, friendly and parliamentary manner." And the congratulation was well deserved, as a consideration of the business done, and a perusal of the reports which have appeared day by day will show. On top of the Budget discussion, there were six Bills to be considered and notice had been given of no fewer than ten resolutions on "matters of general public interest." Of the Bills the first, second and third readings of three were pushed through in one sitting,—and this, we imagine, constitutes another record of a minor character. In the case of two of the others, the second reading was taken, and this stage of one of them, the Bombay District Municipal Act Amending Bill,—occupied the Council for two full days, notice having been given of 83 amendments, the majority of which were moved and debated. The general discussion on the second read-

ing showed the Council, with about three exceptions, to be unanimous on the chief point in this measure, namely, the adoption of the Bombay principle of having in large municipalities a municipal commissioner as the chief executive officer, and consequently the amendments which recommended the substitution of a chief officer for a municipal commissioner were not pressed. An effort was made to get the limit of population, in which under the Bill, the appointment of a municipal commissioner is compulsory, raised from 100,000 to 150,000 but this was defeated by a very large majority, it being pointed out that if this amendment was carried it would mean that the Bill would only apply to Ahmedabad.

Fit for Deportation

If you people of Canada want to make a name for yourselves as benefactors of India you will send the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru back right away. The British Government is bound to use the Army in India sooner or later and the sooner the better. If you return these Hindus it will bring the present unrest to a head and give the Government cause to use the army, which is the only thing that will settle the present trouble in the Indian Empire.

The above statement was made to "The News-Advertiser" yesterday by Mr. M. B. Constant, who was very many years business manager of the "The Englishman" at Calcutta and who has just arrived in Vancouver. Under the heading of "Deportation in India's Interest" the above appears in the "Daily News-Advertiser" of Vancouver. It forms a sort of preliminary canter to an interview which is about as full of wicked perversions and wild exaggerations as anything of the kind, we have ever seen—and this is saying a good deal. The obvious conclusion is that if Mr. Constant returns to India he will be a fitting subject himself for deportation,—if it is safe to let him out of India again.

What the Government Wants.

"Lord Hardinge," says the late business manager of "The Englishman," "is dealing too generously with the natives."

Vast sums have been spent by the Government on education of the natives, the Sanitary Commission has also spent an enormous amount in bringing the sanitary arrangements up to date and the taxation of the natives is practically nil. What is the result? The natives turn round and bite the hand that fed them and spend all their efforts in stirring up racial warfare.

"Five years ago the white man in India was a small god; now he is nobody and is treated by the natives at will and can get no redress from the courts. The natives know more about law and its quibbles than any white and will stand up in court and say so."

It is deplorable that the ignorance of India in the colonies is so profound that a responsible journal can be found to print such pernicious rubbish.

An Amazing Lie.

Here is a quite childish misrepresentation of the Chitpore Murder trial.

"To show to what a state things have come in India, Mr. Constant narrated an instance of a native who had shot a white police inspector and was found on the street beside the body with the smoking revolver in his hand. In spite of this damning piece of evidence and the evidence of police the man was acquitted, and the native lawyer had got the art of law-twisting and quibbling down to the bone points."

This fire-eating idiot goes on to urge that at present what the Government need is "an excuse to use the Army,"—"the only thing that will give India the rest she needs," and he adds, or is alleged to have added, this amazing lie about the position of the white population in India, which would not be endorsed by a single white man residing either in Bengal or elsewhere.

"A white woman cannot walk down the street in safety and without being molested and insulted and it is quite a common thing for a native to spit on a white man and when taken to task for it declare that it was quite an accident. In five years time if things go as they are now it will be almost impossible for the white man to live in India and absolutely impossible for white women."

We commend Mr. Constant to the attention of the Government on his return to India.

The Weather.

Following a very rainy week Saturday was fairly fine and yesterday there was no rain until evening and then only a very small quantity fell. A cessation of rain for a day or two now would not be a bad thing, for there has been such a heavy fall during the past seven or eight days, that the ground has been thoroughly saturated, and cannot take any more. Up to 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the total fall in Bombay had been 40.76 inches, which is 3.73 inches above the average,—a considerable difference when compared with the previous Saturday, for then the rainfall was over seven inches in defect. Up-country, too, the rain shows signs of ceasing. At Poona it had been raining more or less steadily for about three weeks until Saturday but it stopped just in time to allow the people to enjoy the racing and keep dry. It was raining all morning but stopped about 2 o'clock and remained fine, with the exception of drizzling showers which caused no one inconvenience, until night.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Marshall Reid, the Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Hatch, Colonel & Mrs. Street, Miss Street and Major & Mrs. Hunt are staying this week-end at Government House, Ganeshkhind, as the guests of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willington.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA AND INVADES FRANCE.

GERMANY INVADED BY RUSSIA.

ITALY REMAINS NEUTRAL.

A FRONTIER ENGAGEMENT.

FIRST SHOTS FIRED BY RUSSIA.

On going to press a telegram from Reuter states that Germany has invaded France at Cirey, and that it is officially announced a German force is marching on Longwy, a small town in the extreme north of the French dep. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 18 miles W. S. W. of Luxemburg. A strong Russian column including guns and cossacks have invaded Germany near Bialla.

The telegram adds that a Cabinet Council meeting, was to be held yesterday evening at 6-30 p.m.

This is the gravest news which has been received since the crisis started. There can now be little doubt that the dreaded bonfire has been fired and the conflagration in Europe has commenced. France has been invaded without a formal declaration of war, and it is difficult to see how England can now keep out of the conflict by her obligations under the entente.

Germany has declared war on Russia, not Russia that has declared war on Austria; while Italy has officially declared her neutrality, on the ground that Germany and Austria have undertaken an offensive war, and the obligations of the Triple Alliance apply only to a defensive war. Italy thus declares her engagements under the Triple Alliance to be ended.

The declaration of war against Russia by Germany followed on several Notes from Germany. First she demanded from Russia and France a statement of their intentions; then followed an ultimatum to both France and Russia, and finally the declaration of war on Russia. There is no reference to a declaration of war on France. A general mobilisation has been ordered in France and tremendous enthusiasm prevails there.

In an interview, the Japanese Ambassador stated that Japan was ready to fulfil the terms of her alliance with Britain in the event of Britain being involved in a European war. He believes that peace will be preserved in the Far East.

A Telegraphic notification states that all cables by Suez are liable to delay.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GERMANY INVADES FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Germany has invaded France at Cirey.

LONDON, August 2.

Reuter's Agency has received an official announcement that a German force is marching on Longwy.

GERMANY INVADED BY RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, August 2.

A strong Russian column including guns and Cossacks have invaded Germany near Bialla.

News has now ceased.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.

A Cabinet meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. this evening.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Germany has declared war on Russia. Telephonic communication with the Continent ceased this afternoon. Telegraphs are tremendously delayed.

The following messages were despatched prior to the declaration of war:—

FIRST SHOTS FIRED.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN PATROLS ENGAGED.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

The first shots of the war have been fired on the Russian Frontier. A patrol yesterday afternoon fired at German patrol near Prostken 300 yards on the German side of

an utter standstill.

Reuter learns that the French Embassy is informed that the German Ambassador in Paris has intimated that he proposed to leave Paris to-night. Nevertheless efforts to arrive at an understanding continue and conversations are progressing.

WHEAT HELD UP

150 MILLION BUSHELS AWAITING TRANSPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

President Wilson and the leaders of the Congress have agreed upon a bill permitting foreign ships to take American registry during the European crisis. The announcement has been hailed with relief.

It is estimated that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat engaged for export during the past month have been held back for lack of transportation.

CHANGING NOTES FOR GOLD.

QUEUES OUTSIDE THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 1.

There are queues outside the Bank of England changing notes for gold.

FIXED AT 6 PER CENT.

Each Continental centre has fixed its bank rate at six percent.

GERMANY.

DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

GRAVE BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

GERMAN TROOPS SEIZE THE BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 2.

A trainload of German soldiers has arrived at the station and troops have seized the bridges in order to ensure the regular passage of military trains across the grand duchy. The authorities have protested against the violation of neutrality and a conference is proceeding at the palace. The Germans assert that the railway lines belong to them and that they have the right to do what they like. They refuse to withdraw.

Luxemburg, since 1815 an independent grand-duchy, is wedged in between France, Prussia and Belgium. It consists of a plateau furrowed with valleys, and connecting together the uplands of Lorraine, the Forest of Ardennes, and the Eifel, nearly all its streams flow to the Moselle, which for some twenty miles forms its eastern border.

The treaty of London, signed on the 11th of May, 1867, decided that the Prussian garrison must be withdrawn and the fortress dismantled, which was done in 1872. At the same time the Great Powers guaranteed the neutrality of the grand-duchy, and although a member of the German "Zollverein," Luxemburg now forms a sovereign and "independent" State.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

ROME, Aug. 1.

It is semi-officially announced that Germany has delivered an ultimatum to Russia and France.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

It is officially announced that the Ultimatum to Russia expires at noon to-day.

It is becoming increasingly probable that Italy will maintain neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The German Emperor has ordered the mobilisation of all German forces.

GERMANY WANTS A PROMPT REPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Germany has asked Russia her intentions regarding the mobilisation, and also France her intentions. She has requested in each case, a prompt reply.

"DARK DAY."

KAISER'S SPEECH FROM PALACE BALCONY.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

The Kaiser in a speech from the palace balcony said: "A dark day has broken over Germany. The sword is being forced into our hand. We hope, if peace is impossible, to wield the sword so as to sheath it with honour. The war will require enormous sacrifices. We must show our adversaries what it means to attack Germany. Kneel to God and ask Him to help our brave Army." The speech was received with ovations.

RUSSO-GERMAN MOBILISATION.

GERMAN THREAT TO FOLLOW RUSSIA'S ACT.

LONDON, July 31.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that he had just heard through Germany that Russia had proclaimed a general mobilisation of her

army and fleet, in consequence of which martial law had been proclaimed in Germany, and mobilisation would follow if the Russian mobilisation was general and was proceeded with.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, July 31.

Martial law has been ordered in Germany under paragraph 68 of the Constitution. The paragraph relates to military measures placing railways, posts and telegraphs under military authority, and prohibits the publication of the movements of troops.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON FRENCH FRONTIER.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

Since July 25th, Germany has been arming her strongholds on the frontier and has concentrated several Army Corps to the east of Thionville and Metz. Numerous patrols have been stationed close to the border and telephones and telegraphs have been cut.

The roads are barred by the troops and the cars of motoring tourists have been confiscated. Some of the railways have been cut and quickfired stationed at the broken sections. Three French locomotives have been detained.

GERMAN CONSUL LEAVES CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 1.

The German Consul, Vice-Consul and the entire staff of the Consulate are hurriedly leaving Capetown to-day on the steamer Saxon. The Consular headquarters are closed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

It is officially stated here that the German Ambassador is leaving St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The members of the German Embassy have left St. Petersburg.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

International trains to Germany have been suspended. Telephones between Germany and abroad are interrupted.

GERMAN LINERS RECALLED.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The German liners are being recalled to New York.

LAUSIGK LOCKOUT ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In view of the crisis the lockout in the textile industry at Lausigk has ended.

It was stated by Reuter on the 18th of last month that owing to a conflict between masters and men of the textile industry at Lausigk, 30,000 men had been locked out.

RUSSIA. RUSSIAN MOBILISATION.

FOUR MILLION MEN ON WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A message to "The Times" from St. Petersburg states that general mobilisation was decided on late on Thursday. Last, placing four million men on a war footing.

RUSSIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN BRIDGES.

BERLIN, July 31.

It is officially announced here that the Russians have destroyed the railway-bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz.

STATE OF WAR IN FINLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A Russian Ukase has been issued declaring a state of war in Finland. Steamship communication between England and Russia has stopped.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH FLEET READY FOR ANYTHING AT HIGHEST POINT OF SKILL AND EFFICIENCY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The British Navy League in a manifesto to the nation says the fleet is at the highest point of human skill and efficiency, and it is ready for anything.

BRITISH WAR CREDIT.

IMPORTANT SITTING OF PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mr. Illingworth, in a whip to Ministers, enjoins upon them to attend the sitting of Parliament on Monday for the transaction of new and important business. The newspapers believe that the object is to vote a credit for preparations for war.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

GERMAN ARMED WITH A SWORD MOBBED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

There was great excitement in the West-End of London on the declaration of war. The police had to disperse parties of Germans and Frenchmen who were demonstrating in the streets. Two Germans, one carry-

ing a naked sword, were mobbed and had to be rescued by the police.

ENCOURAGING MESSAGES FROM DOMINIONS.

TO AID TO THE LAST MAN AND LAST SHILLING.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The "Montreal Star" has asked the Empire papers for their opinions as to the action of the Dominions in the event of war. The paper quotes five replies received from the Australasian newspapers and they are unanimous that the Dominions should aid the Motherland to the last man and the last shilling.

CANADA'S KEENNESS.

TO RALLY TO THE OLD FLAG.

OTTAWA, August 1.

Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, declared that Canada was keener than ever to rally to the Old Flag.

CANADIAN EMERGENCY CABINET.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.

The Emergency Cabinet is sitting. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are hurriedly returning here.

Reuter learns that despite ultimatums expiring, conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg are continuing. M. Sazonoff says he is prepared to go to the last limit to prevent a war.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.

It is expected that twenty thousand militia will be mobilised.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTISM.

MELBOURNE, August 1.

Speaking at Horsham, Mr. Cook, Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that when the Empire was at war, Australia was also at war, and Australia's resources were the Empire's. (Cheers.)

In speech at Colac, Mr. Fisher, ex-Premier, declared that if the worst should happen, Australia would help the Motherland to the last man and the last shilling. The utterance was received with cheers.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY DEMANDED.

The "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily News" strongly protest against Great Britain's embarking on a war to promote Russian hegemony. The "Daily News" demands an instant proclamation of neutrality.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS' OFFER OF SERVICES.

The Ulster Volunteers have offered their services at home and many abroad also.

EARL KITCHENER LEAVES FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener had audiences of the King. It is understood that Earl Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate will leave for Egypt on Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It is anticipated that Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will take the command aboard prior to September 1st, which is the date upon which he is gazetted to do so.

SELF PRESERVATION THE STRONGEST INTEREST.

"The Times" is glad that encouraging messages have been received from overseas, especially from Canada and New Zealand, and says:—"The policy of Great Britain is clear. We dare not placidly watch our friends running the danger of destruction because we know that our turn would come next. Our strongest interest at present is not peace but self-preservation."

FINAL EFFORT, AT PEACE-MAKING.

NO HOPE ENTERTAINED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.

Great Britain has made a final effort to find a formula acceptable to the antagonists but there is little hope of its being successful.

LONDON, August 1.

King George has intervened at St. Petersburg. Consequently there is a ray of hope.

SUFFRAGETTES STOP MILITANCY.

LONDON, July 31.

The Suffragettes have suspended militancy.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

ALLIANCE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

"The Times" message from Tokio says that Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, stated in an interview that Japan was ready to stand by her alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Japanese Ambassador, interviewed

by Reuter's representative, said Japan was ready to fulfil the terms of her alliance with Britain in the event of the latter being involved in the European struggle. He hoped and believed that peace in the Far East would be preserved. The Naval strength of the Triple Alliance in the Far East was so negligible that it was to be anticipated that their warships would remain at Kiaochau until the war was over. Japan would not take the offensive against these vessels. If peace were not broken in the Far East Japan would consider her task accomplished.

EMPIRE AND THE CRISIS

WHAT SHOULD GREAT BRITAIN DO?

LONDON, Aug. 1.

"The Times" publishes a special article headed "Empire and the Crisis," in which it explains the issues and says if France and Russia are involved in war, the Empire must support them with all its strength and without delay.

The "Morning Post" says the Government could preserve peace if it promptly announced that it would support France and Russia.

The "Standard" declares that France may hope for but cannot count on our assistance despite the Entente.

"The Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail" maintain that we cannot forsake our friends.

FRANCE.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

FRENCH PRESIDENTS APPEAL TO NATION.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

President Poincare, in the appeal to the nation last evening, said that France was compelled like other nations, to mobilise to safeguard her territory.

The President says that mobilisation is not war. On the contrary, in the present circumstances it appears the best assurance of peace with honour.

The French Government, protected by necessary precautions, would continue its diplomatic efforts, and was still hopeful of success.

It counts on the calm patriotism of a noble nation to help its Government.

FRANCE'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

THE POSSIBILITY OF FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

M. Viviani, conversing with the German Ambassador, pointed out that the French precautions were the result of Germany's mobilisation. The proof of France's desire for peace was the fact that Parliament had not been convoked.

The Ambassador remarked that there was a possibility of Frontier incidents.

M. Viviani, reported that the French troops were five miles from the frontier, while the Germans were on the frontier. Hence the incidents were only provokable by Germans.

FOREIGNERS LEAVING FRANCE.

FRENZIED RUSH TO THE STATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 1.

Immediately after the order for mobilisation had been published in Paris there was a rush of foreigners for the station to entrain for Brussels. Cabs were at famine-price, and porters could not be procured, as they were joining their regiments. The foreigners desirous of leaving have been ordered to depart before the end of the first day of mobilisation.

CONVERSATIONS CONTINUING.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

M. Viviani and the German Ambassador conferred at half past five yesterday afternoon. The conversations are continuing on all sides, despite the mobilisation, particularly between Russia and Austria, and Germany and France.

FRENCH MOBILISATION.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 2.

The unbearable suspense has been converted into tremendous enthusiasm by the issue of a scrap of yellow paper, bearing the heading "Order de Mobilisation."

URGENT CALL TO FRENCH RESERVISTS.

TO JOIN COLOURS WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

France has ordered a general mobilisation to begin at midnight.

Placards have been posted requiring all reservists to join the colours within twenty-four hours, starting from midnight to-night.

For latest stop-press telegrams see next page.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

A LINER REQUISITIONED.

On the eve of her departure for New York the Transatlantic liner Province has been requisitioned by the French Government as a cruiser.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

France has prohibited the export of foodstuffs.

A DEFENSIVE WAR.

FRANCE NOT BOUND TO PARTICIPATE

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

The newspapers are of opinion that Austria-Hungary and Germany are fighting a defensive war against Russia, and that therefore France is not bound to participate.

FRENCH FRONTIER SITUATION.

GERMAN MOVEMENT EXTREMELY GRAVE

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An authoritative Note published in Paris describes the German movements on the frontier as extremely grave. The French Cabinet was sitting at midnight.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

LONDON, August 1.

Denmark and Norway have declared their neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Sweden has declared her neutrality.

CHARGE OF EMBASSIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Germany, Great Britain and France have asked the United States to take charge of their embassies in the case of emergency.

ITALY.

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE APPLIES TO DEFENSIVE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It is officially announced that Italy will remain neutral.

The Italian Foreign Minister has informed the German Ambassador of Italy's neutrality. He says her obligations under the Triple Alliance only apply to a defensive war and Italy considered herself released from her engagements, the war waged by Austria and supported by Germany being essentially an offensive war.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Italy's attitude, which has so far been uncertain, may prove most important at the eleventh hour.

The "Tribuna" says that the Cabinet came to no decision regarding the military measures.

Lieutenant-General Snyder has been appointed Dutch Commander-in-Chief.

SWITZERLAND MOBILISES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

General mobilisation has been ordered in Switzerland.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.

CABLES VIA SUEZ SUBJECT TO DELAY.

The following notification was issued by the Telegraph Department on Saturday:—

Consequent on all Indo lines between London and Odessa being interrupted and the great Northern company's lines congested traffic via Suez is accepted at sender's risk and is subject to delay.

WAR RISKS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Marine Insurance war risks have doubled with respect to French, German, Russian and Italian vessels but those for British remain as yesterday.

OFFER OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

JHANSI, July 31.

Captain Abbott has telegraphed to the Government of India offering to raise an Anglo-Indian regiment in case of war.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN.

LONDON, July 31.

The death is announced of Major-General G. F. de Barry, who served in the Indian Mutiny.

MARTIAL LAW AT KEACHAO.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Aug. 2.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Keachao. Foreigners, including British subjects, have been ordered to leave. All Germans are leaving Peking for Tientsin. French, British and Russian merchants are continuing business. No mobilisation is taking place in Siberia.

Kiachao is an inland city, from the bay of the same name, situated in the Chinese province of Shantung. In 1898 the town, with an area of 130 square miles and a population of 60,000, was leased to Germany for 99 years, forming a German protectorate. The foreign settlement and port are at Tsing-tao on the same bay, where fine streets have been built, and water-works, telephones, electric light, etc., are established.

A deeply interesting article on German aims at the present juncture appears on page 11.

STOP-PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

While the continent has been noisily active, Great Britain has been quietly and in a businesslike manner taking necessary precautions and is now perfectly ready for any emergency.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

A French aviator has dropped bombs into Nuremberg. Germany has protested on the ground that war has not been declared.

FRENCH SOCIALIST SHOT DEAD.

ASSASSIN ALLEGED TO BE MAD.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL TO WORKERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The French Socialist leader, M. Jaures, has been shot dead in a cafe in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The murderer of M. Jaures is a youth, the son of a Rheims court usher. He is believed to be mad.

The Government has issued a proclamation appealing to the workers not to add to the crisis by the agitation which may be apprehended owing to the murder of M. Jaures, and which would throw the capital into disorder.

M. Jaures was one of the most remarkable intellects in Europe. None could dispute his integrity, his talent, his amazing oratorical ability.

He was editor as well as orator, directing the Socialist newspaper "L'Humanite." It is no secret that it is not particularly successful. Its brilliant director was a poor administrator: he saw everything in the large, and nothing in detail. It is said that the publication costs a good deal of money without bringing in much return. Jaures was utterly indifferent on the subject of clothes. He was one of the best dressed men in the Chamber of Deputies. In the country, his costume was extraordinary, and provoked the hilarity, if not the consternation, of his friends.

Another legend accused Jaures of wealth. His income did not exceed fifteen hundred pounds a year, including his stipend as Deputy. His "property" consisted of a country house in the Tarn, with a few acres surrounding it. The rental would not be more than £50 a year. It belongs really to his mother-in-law, who is still an active woman.

As to his "castle in Germany," it is really in the air. He lived by his talent as journalist and Deputy, and not even his worst enemy ever suggested dishonesty, or that he bartered his influence for the least material advantage.

His family life was charming. Of his two children, a boy and a girl, the latter is married to a young engineer. Young Jaures is still at the Lycee, where, like his father, he shows a precocious talent for speech.

In London the other day, M. Jaures said that his wife was not the least thing he owed to England.

ARMY CANTEN SCANDAL

PARTIAL REMISSION OF SENTENCE ON COL. WHITAKER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Two months of the sentence of Colonel Whitaker have been remitted.

On May 28, Colonel Whitaker was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CURTAILMENT OF WORKING DAYS IN MILLS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

The result of the ballot on the question of the proposed curtailment of working days in the mills of the American spinning section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners is in favour of curtailment.

SHIPPING NEWS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Navas, left Suez on the afternoon of the 1st.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ormura, left Suez on the afternoon of the 1st.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

MARKETS AGAIN STAGNANT.

ULSTER AND THE NEAR EAST THE CAUSES.

THE GREAT BANKING AMALGAMATION.

After the slight improvement of the markets last week there was a relapse into the old stagnation. Ulster was still a heavy cloud over the money market and the rumblings of the Austro-Serbian crisis were just beginning to be heard.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 17.

That the slight improvement in business on the Stock Exchange that I had to chronicle last week was largely due to the usual commitments entered into at the commencement of an account, is proved by the sad relapse into the old stagnation that has distinguished the past week. It stands to reason that, when there is a fortnight or, as in some cases nineteen days to run before the next settlement, a number of speculative commitments are entered into in the hope of being able to snatch something of a profit before the next pay day comes round. There is no substance in that sort of support to markets. Certainly since I last wrote, apathy, if not a "rot," has set in. Consols and other gilt edge securities failed to keep up the somewhat better tone that had distinguished them. This has been largely due to the Ulster crisis. While everybody hopes that some satisfactory solution will be found, it must not be ignored that some of the wisest heads in the land are asking how, under the circumstances, there is to be a solution. However, by the time this letter has reached the worst of the best, whichever it will be, must be known. Ulster is still a heavy cloud and the Near East is still with us. The Continental bourses do not, like these constant growlings between Austria and Serbia nor do they care for other signs of unrest, especially the menacing glances that Turkey and Greece cast at one another. The best informed in the City are also aware that the reassuring reports of a purposeful silence concerning China cannot conceal the seriousness of the position in that country. On the other hand news from Mexico is more cheerful; it being evident that Huerta feels the game is up.

THE MARKETS.

Home Rails which it will be remembered were showing some signs of animation when last I wrote, have been absolutely neglected during the past week, with the exception of one or two more prominent Southern stocks, such as Brighton "A" and South Eastern "A", familiarly known in the market as Bertha and Dona. Westerns too have been asked for. As regards the fears of the labour troubles to which I referred last week the position is, if anything, improved. That the passenger lines have been the better markets is natural enough, for we have had wonderful holiday weather so far, and passenger lines may look for good receipts, a fact to be noted especially just now when everyone is speculating on the half-yearly dividend announcements. On the other hand, those lines that run through the industrial centres have to reckon with dwindling trade, though it is a question how far this will be shown in the receipts of the past half year. Of course smaller trade does not represent weight all on one side, for it is usually accompanied by rigid economy. Members look for dividend declarations on the same scale as for the corresponding periods of 1913. At present the only dividend announced is that of the Metropolitan at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Second Preference. This is an improvement of 1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period last year. But the Metropolitan is not a criterion for any of the big lines, for it does not represent trade receipts, nor are the passenger receipts of the same class as those of such lines as the South Western, Western, Brighton, and South Eastern.

CAN PAC'S.

What a great international counter are Canadian Pacific shares?—As I have often pointed out that Canadian Pacific is the greatest financial institution in the world, while there is no stock or share so universally dealt in; especially by speculative minded operators. Let there be anxiety, depression, or anything approaching panic on the Continental bourses and the nervous ones immediately throw out Canadian Pacific. The gambling fraternity, especially in New York, know how to take advantage of this and the slightest signs of bad markets generally, are followed by all sorts of reports and rumours about Canadian Pacific. It is not very difficult nowadays to flash your bad news round the world; and in the case of the Canadian Pacific Company this is done effectively and with a vengeance. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy must have his work out to contradict these canards. He has certainly been busy this week. Indirectly he has let it be known that the damage

to wheat crops has been grossly exaggerated. It is true that wheat has not got off so free, but it is also certain that nothing very exceptional has taken place, while in addition such damage as the drought may have done in certain districts is more than counterbalanced by the fact that "the stretch of country in cultivation is so much greater than it was a year ago." Sir Thomas has directly denied a report that a further issue of stock was in contemplation. Writers on the subject have been tracing the fall in Canadian Pacific to sales by the Continent in the first place. But I think that is wrong. Continental bourses have been nervous generally and have thrown out Canadian Pacific to cover other things; but New York and Montreal, especially the former, have taken advantage of the position to spread adverse rumours and knock down the price. Grand Trunk Railway issues have been persistently weak. There is no doubt that apart from the general adverse conditions, these issues suffer from the nervousness of the holders at the persistency with which prior charges have been piled up.

There are several influences at work to handicap and weaken Wall Street, and our American Railway section over here now, a days, is a reflection of Wall Street; though I can remember the days when New York was wont to follow London. Perhaps the most marked influence has been the fear that the Interstate Commerce Commission will adversely deal with the Railway companies and penalise them in view of the facts disclosed in the case of the New Haven Railroad. The Commission has been very strict in its censures on the extravagant manner in which the finances of that Company have been conducted. What has really upset Wall Street has been the tone rather than the matter of the Commission's report; for an obvious prejudice against railroad management is rather disturbing to contemplate. In any case the judicial spirit is not so fairly balanced in the United States as it is here, a fact that should be taken into consideration when trying to realise the feelings of Wall Street operators. Our own market in Yankee Railway Shares, to put it mildly, has been stagnant and neglected.

The departure of Huerta from Mexico has had a good effect on Mexican Rails. But otherwise there is no good news concerning foreign railway issues. South Americans notably Argentine and Brazilian Railway shares have been weak and others quite neglected.

As regards our Mining Markets business in South Africa has fallen off; though there is still evidence that the leading houses look for enhancement in the value of shares in land companies. The rising value of land all over South Africa is the feature of the country in the near future. Russian Mining shares have received some attention. Oil shares have been quieter with a tendency to relapse in prices.

MARCONI AND CHINA.

The Marconi Company are entering into a contract with the Chinese Government. As there has been a great deal of confusion on the subject, it is well to hear what the Marconi Company themselves have to say. It seems that negotiations have been pending for some time between the Marconi Company and the Chinese Government for the erection of a number of wireless stations in China for internal and external telegraphic service. On April 8th last the Chinese Government sent an official letter agreeing to authorise the Marconi Company to issue £2,000,000 five per cent. Chinese bonds in payment of the proposed stations. The document was filed at the British Legation at Peking and the formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature. The Company has every confidence that in due course the agreement will be signed and all mutual obligations will be fulfilled.

THE BANKING AMALGAMATION.

The most important financial news to hand at the moment of writing is the amalgamation of two of the great private banking houses of England. These are the historic firms of Messrs. Coutts and Company in which the late Baroness Birdseye was the chief shareholder and the house of Roberts, Lubbock and Company. There is no firm in the world which has a more remarkable pedigree than Messrs. Coutts, who are probably the greatest private bankers that ever existed. Their house is in the Strand and their interests largely in the West End, and among solicitors of the old family lawyer type. To bank at Coutts has always been looked upon as giving greater cachet than an account at the Bank of England. Messrs. Coutts clientele has included the Kings of England themselves, Messrs. Roberts Lubbock and Company are more financial, their house being in Lombard Street, the very heart of the banking centre. Until his death a year ago the cultured Lord Avebury was the moving spirit of the Bank. As head of the house of Lubbock he represented the family interest in the firm, though the family of Roberts have also an active representative. The great joint stock banks are not popular, being regarded as selfish and offering no encouragement to aspiring men of business. But they have successfully fought and brought to their knees the less powerful private institutions. It is hoped that the amalgamation of Coutts and Roberts may be the signal for other movements on the part of powerful private banks by which the joint stock institutions will find competition calculated to make them adopt a less selfish policy than has hitherto been the case.

INDIAN TEA.

An interesting document is published every year by Mr. George Seton giving an exhaustive analysis of the working for the year 1913 of fifty of the leading Indian Tea Companies. The quantity of capital involved is about eleven and a half million sterling. This does not represent anything like all the money invested in tea in India, exclusive of Ceylon. Taking the fifty companies and comparing the figures for last year with those for 1912, it seems that the crop increased from a hundred and thirty-three million pounds to a hundred and thirty-seven million pounds. The profit earned rose from 11.33 per cent. to 13.18 per cent., and the return on capital from 9.95 per cent. to 10.61 per cent. The total reserves increased from £1,376,000 to £1,508,000.

JEAN JAURES.

A GREAT FRENCHMAN.

Mr. John F. Macdonald writes in the "Daily News and Leader" as follows. After the political shouts and storms, a different kind of die new resources in the French Chamber for M. les Deputes—nearly six hundred strong, or weak—have gone off to their constituencies to open their General Election Campaigns; and the Palais Bourbon is left in the possession of porters, painters, plumbers, charwomen, and other more or less skilled practitioners at the business of Spring "cleaning." As the Parliamentary session has been agitated, often lurid, I fancy that a very great deal of cleaning and repairing will be necessary. It is certain that the bell of the President of the Chamber, with which he endeavours to obtain order, will require complete overhauling. Then new hinges to the doors through which indignant Deputies have precipitated themselves, new lids for their desks (infirm and demoralised from excessive banging), new coatings of paint over places that have been scratched and kicked during spasms of excitement.

Since plumbers and painters and charwomen are notoriously garrulous—and also incorrigible grumblers—it is safe to assume that they have a great deal to say whilst putting the empty Chamber into order. What a mess, what transparent evidence of waste, stupidity, unwariness, and yet M. les Deputes receive £600 a year for their "services." Here is the place where the laws of France are established—and look at those ink stains, behold this broken desk. And even there—by the side of the seat occupied by one of France's leading legislators—witness his wastepaper basket, furiously assaulted and trampled down by his feet. On the other hand, I can imagine one of the painters or plumbers pointing to a certain seat on the Extreme Left, with the words, "V'imporite. Il y'a des braves gone a la Chambre. That is where the citizen Jaures sits."

A UNIQUE REPUTATION.

Thus, homage of the painter or plumber to the famous leader of the French Socialist Party. No doubt it will be objected by superior souls that painters and plumbers are necessarily Socialists, and that therefore their tribute to Jean Jaures expresses only their own wicked, revolutionary feelings. But, as a matter of fact, Jaures is admired and respected by the vast majority of the French people as one of their few honest politicians. He has always enjoyed that almost unique reputation. No one in France, however opposed to his views, has dared to attack his integrity. But to-day, with the French General Election close at hand, Jaures meets his constituents with an enhanced dignity, a power enjoyed by not one of his six hundred fellow candidates. The force of the dignity and power lies in the mastery, the sterlingly honest manner in which he has recently presided over the Parliamentary inquiry into the scandalous Rochette Affair.

No need to recapitulate the terms of M. Jaures' Parliamentary Report. Since the Chamber is undergoing a thorough Spring "cleaning," let us hope that it will be cleansed in another sense—and that the example of political honesty just set by M. Jaures will be adopted and perpetuated by the many mixed parties that have recently discredited the Palais Bourbon. Let the Spring "cleaners" throw open the windows and do away with the ink stains and patch up the desk-lids—and whilst they are engaged in these operations let us take a look at M. Jean Jaures, one of France's greatest men, and indisputably France's finest orator.

IN THE CHAMBER.

In appearance, a bourgeois below the middle height, inclined most decidedly to embonpoint, square-headed and square-bellied, his hair cut spikily on brosse—Jean Jaures, at first sight might be a M. Duval, Durand, or Dupont. But when he addresses the Chamber or a meeting, what a giant, what a genius! Up and down the platform he paces. How his eyes flash, how his hands beat the air, how his fists double up, how his very beard becomes agitated as Jaures denounces social injustices, corruption, and cruelties—and appeals to mankind for freedom, humanity, honesty, peace. Nearly three years ago, in the memorable Franco-Moroccan Debate in the Chamber, the French Socialist Leader spoke for nine hours, almost occupying two entire sittings. "Le Tout Paris" flocked to hear him; a great speech by Jaures never fails to attract "All Paris" to the Chamber. Behold, therefore, the Palais Bourbon assuming the physiognomy of a fashionable theatre on a "first" night. Worldlings, members of the Diplomatic Corps, literary, artistic, and theatrical celebrities throng the galleries—fans, smelling salts, opera-glasses, chocolates and fondants as at the Comedie Francaise—gossip, exclamations, fippant nothings until Jean Jaures (in a rather crumpled frock coat) rises and makes for the tribune—and then a rustle, murmurs, coughs, all the symptoms of excited anticipation. He talks and talks; and the Marquis de Millaurs vows that he is "extraordinary—magnificent—overwhelming." Fancy elegant Mme. la Marquise being fascinated by Socialistic, square-bellied Jean Jaures. When her station in life should compel her to regard his declarations as vulgar, odious heresies. Contemptuous and antagonistic, too, should be the attitude of the Royalist, Bonapartist, and Clerical Deputies. But even they are carried away by his eloquence.

AN HONEST MAN.

Indeed, "Le Tout Paris" is so stirred, so agitated by Socialistic Jaures that it must dab its forehead with delicate handkerchiefs—the smallest "head" of perspiration being naturally regarded as a vulgar atrocity by aristocratic Parisians. But, lots of these "heads"—and very obvious, big ones—on the brow and face of Jean Jaures when he returns from the tribune to his seat on the Extreme Left. Frankly and democratically, Jaures perspires from his exertions—and elegant Mme. la Marquise, whilst observing him from the ladies' gallery, turns to her neighbour, and exclaims, "C'est un homme!"

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

India, England and the War.

"Indian Social Reformer":—If France and Russia become engaged in a conflict with Germany and Austria, what would be the position of Great Britain? That is the question which is of most interest to us in India. Great Britain, we may be sure, will not take up arms for the sake of Russia. But it is a moot point how far the *entente* with France obliges it to support the latter in the event of a conflict with Germany. There is a large section of Englishmen who regard Germany as their most dangerous rival and they would regard with alarm the prospect of a German triumph over France. Indian opinion is, however, likely to favour a policy of absolute neutrality on the part of Great Britain. She is not a European power, she has no interests in that Continent, and she can lose nothing by the Continental nations pulling each other to pieces. For whoever may be able to claim the victory in this war, it is fairly certain that, if it extends beyond the two nations immediately concerned, the victor will emerge from the contest only slightly less exhausted than the vanquished. Deeply as we regret the misery and suffering which will fall on millions in consequence of this collapse of the so-called Concert of Europe, it has on the whole exercised a baneful influence on the development of Asiatic races, and no one in India is likely to shed a tear over it.

The Lonavla Case. "Indian Social Reformer":—We cannot think that the fine of Rs. 50 each, imposed on certain young men who were tried at the High Court Criminal Sessions and found guilty of causing mortal hurt to a mail at Lonavla, at all fits the crime. The *post mortem* did as a consequence of the assault. The medical evidence no doubt showed that the man's spleen was congested or diseased in some way, but to hold, as the learned Judge appears to have done, that the main cause of his death was his spleen and that the assault was a minor cause, strikes us as being not in accord with common sense. We do not, of course, doubt that it was in entire accord with the law. Diseased or whole, the unfortunate *mail* had evidently found his spleen sufficiently sound to keep him not only going but, according to the evidence of his widow who ought to know, without a day's illness in his married life. This is more than what our wives would be able to say of most of us—whether judges or journalists. We find it extremely difficult to acquiesce in an argument which logically leads to the conclusion that a fatal assault on one's neighbours is sufficiently punished in the courts by mere fine, unless every one of the organs of the dead person is proved by the *post mortem* examination to have been a perfect specimen of its kind.

A Scandalous Libel. Mrs. Annie Besant in the "Commonweal":—"The Times" does not confine itself to attacks on India starting from Printing House Square; its correspondents seem to incarnate the same hostile spirit. Its Calcutta correspondent writes:

In these days of Legislative Councils and Royal Commissions on the Civil Service it is not always realised that the inhuman treatment of the Hindu widow remains unaltered and unmitigated, and that her most cheerful prospect is a life of prostitution.

This is a most scandalous libel. I, who have lived in Hindu homes, know how tender is the care lavished on child-widows, although the essential hardship of their lot remains, the doom in childhood to a life of celibacy. This is an evil to be gotten rid of by the abolition of child-marriage, and for this many of us are strenuously working. It is supposed that every child-widow is shaved, deprived of ornaments, and made a household drudge. Yet I have seen them dancing about the rooms, with dark locks flowing to their wrists, and amidst the light of their hair bright diamonds flashing. It is one of the curses that missionaries bring on India, that she is slandered throughout Europe and America. That some widows fall into a life of prostitution is but too sadly true, as do tens of thousands of unmarried girls in England. In both countries, the fact is lamentable, though the fate of the seduced widow does not throw her into the ghastly horrors of the European street-market. St. Paul's advice still remains sound: "I will, therefore, that the younger widows marry, bear children, guide the house, give no occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully."

No doubt his opinions are execrable—but what a man! And that is what nine out of ten Frenchmen are ejaculating to-day: "What a man, what an honest man!" And because the Rochette Inquiry has shown that honesty in French political life is so rare as to be almost negligible—the French people, after all these recent shocks and convulsions, and now determined to be governed sincerely and purely, will not fail to see to it that the next Chamber must be animated by honourable principles and motives. No one can yet foretell anything decisive about the approaching General Election—except the return by a vastly increased majority of "citizen" Jean Jaures.

GERMANY'S ONE AND ONLY AIM.

A SEARCHLIGHT ON HER MOTIVES.

The following article by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, the well-known authority on foreign politics, which appeared in the May number of the "British Review" is of extraordinary interest at the present juncture and throws a flood of light on German conduct.

In different directions, from the mouth of the German Ambassador in London, and in official statements in the Reichsrath at Berlin, we find assertions about the improving relations between England and Germany. Lovers of peace-at-any-price, that is to say, a deceptive peace, giving the prospective enemy time to get ready for a successful war, implore the press not to say a word that would irritate Germany, as if she cared a fig for what is said about her as long as she is left in undisturbed tranquillity to complete her plans for "the day." For an illusory hope such as this those who have been following with close vigilance the development of Germany's plans for twenty years past are entitled to be silent, or, when that seems vain, every effort is made to gag them by persuading editors that frank statements are not merely indiscreet but provocative. The British public is kept as far as possible in the dark as to the true drift of German policy, and the development of the force which is to carry it into effect. Another attempt is made in this paper to spread a knowledge of Germany's one and only aim.

The strength and the success of Prussian policy has always lain in its power of concentration. The Elector of Brandenburg resolved to be King of Prussia; he joined the Grand Alliance, his troops attracted attention on the battle-fields of Belgium as the best drilled of the Germans under William of Orange, and he became King. Frederick the Great resolved to steal Silesia so that it might serve as a wedge between Bohemia and Poland; he took it by superior military force and held it, thanks to England, against the combined attack of Austria, France, and Russia. His successors continued and completed his work of making Prussia the equal of Austria in Germany. They succeeded, and then, not content with equality, they ousted Austria altogether from Germany, of which the Hapsburg Empire no longer forms part. Having brought the German princes to her heel, Prussia turned on France in 1870 and destroyed the belief in French military supremacy.

TO OUST ENGLAND.

Having done all these things, Germany, as Prussia for this phase of history must be called, took in a new horizon. Europe had become too small for her. Her gaze ranged over the ocean to those far distant lands whence the raw material that would keep her factories busy might be drawn at little cost through the cheapness of labour and the backwardness of knowledge among primitive races. But as she gazed she saw a new rival, a more fortunate competitor who, by being earlier in the race, had obtained possession of the fairest regions of the earth. That competitor was England, and just as Prussia had ousted Austria from Germany, so did the new Germany set herself to the task of ousting England from that command of the seas which had come to be regarded here as a prescriptive right.

Germany's one and only aim, then, is to destroy the belief in England's invincibility at sea, and to that end she has created an immense navy which, whatever its value in war may prove to be, is on paper and in organization second to that of England alone. But it is even more significant to know that in the essential requirements for the construction of a navy (shipyards, steel works, and cannon foundries) Germany is quite on a level with ourselves, even if she is not, as some say, slightly ahead of us. But the principle of Prussia has ever been to defer striking the blow until she felt sure that the balance of power to be brought into play on the fixed scene was in her favour.

If the question at issue were solely as to whether Germany is to supplant England as the first Naval Power in the world, it is probable that the present hollow peace, with its crushing and ever-increasing annual expenditure, would remain unbroken for some more years, simply because Germany is not yet sure that she can equal or surpass the exploits of Van Tromp and De Ruyter.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

But there are other elements in the problem. Germany cannot ignore the new French army. She cannot leave Russia out of her calculations. These neighbours suggest matters of more immediate and imperative necessity than the direct challenge of England's superiority at sea. For a time she thought she could lure England to sleep while she crippled France, but she discovered her mistake in September, 1911 and ever since she has been concentrating all her naval power in the North Sea so that she may give our fleet full employment and render it impossible for us to send an army to the Continent during the first three weeks following the crossing of the Dutch, Belgian, and French frontiers by her own armies.

The ultimate and final smashing of the British fleet is to stand over for a subsequent epoch. What is immediately to be accomplished is the hindrance and damaging of that fleet and of the naval harbours and arsenals behind it by a succession of sudden

raids and desperate attacks from Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven—seconded by the airships and armoured aeroplanes which are being concentrated north and south of Hamburg, directly opposite our coast—with the object of making it impossible for this country to send troops to the Continent in the first part of the campaign. For this task and mission the German naval authorities believe themselves to be ready, while the aerial branch of their War Department has made such enormous strides of late that it, too, is ready to take on the task.

HELIGOLAND.

But important as Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven are in the German scheme of naval concentration on the shores of the North Sea, the latest developments invest Heligoland and Borkum with separate roles of action that are complementary to the others, but scarcely less important. Heligoland, which we ceded to Germany on assurance that it would only serve as a summer resort for the merchants of Hamburg, has been fortified in such a way as to make it resemble a miniature Malta, but still more significant is it to find that it is to be the station for a Zeppelin of the largest size. A revolving shed which sinks into a concrete pit, specially prepared for its concealment from attack by aeroplane, has been constructed, and for all we know to the contrary the Zeppelin that will be charged with the attempt to destroy one of our arsenals is already housed there. Borkum, always important on account of its strong defences, is to play a new part as the screen of cover for the torpedo squadron that is to be concentrated at the mouth of the Ems, with its base at Emden. Although it is not likely that this squadron will be raised to the strength of the one at Wilhelmshaven, the use of the Ems estuary adds another to the available starting-points for the despatch of the advanced force of the German fleet which is destined to reach our coast and hamper our own concentration on, or more probably before, the declaration of war. With supreme confidence in the inability of the British people to show resentment, Germany has loaded and now presents her revolver in the shape of a very formidable navy and air fleet, at our head. Soon we may expect to hear the old highwayman's challenge to "stand and deliver."

GERMAN POLICY.

Having thus briefly noticed the means available for the realization of German policy, the rest of our attention will be given to the task of discovering and describing what that policy is. The one and only aim, thanks to the solidity of the Triple Entente, must remain in abeyance until our matters have been attended to, and it is now reluctantly considered at Berlin that the decision of the military superiority on land must precede that on sea. Germany's most pressing desire, therefore, is to have the triumph of 1870 confirmed and completed as soon as possible.

But until the psychological moment arrives there is not to be the least warning beyond such circular expressions as that "war sometimes comes like a thief in the night," with which the German official papers often qualify their optimistic predictions. Every officer and official along the frontiers will continue to inform those who come in contact with them that peace is assured, that Germany is the last to dream of war, and so it will be until the signal comes over the wires, by telegraph and telephone, to move forward. The word and the blow will be simultaneous.

FIXED AND INCIDENTAL MOTIVES.

In forming an opinion as to the drift and ends of German policy, we should distinguish between the permanent fixed motives and those of an incidental and transitory nature. The former are the acquisition of commerce, colonies, and that control of World-policy in which Germany has a smaller share than she thinks her due. In all these matters France is no rival or obstacle. Germany has only this country to take into serious account. But Germany has no free hand as long as France possesses an army which is convinced that it will succeed in reversing the decision of the last war. Germany would have liked a friendly understanding with France while she concentrated the whole of her strength on a blow at England. When she found this unattainable she thought she could fall on France without our interfering, and then, on realizing the truth two years ago, all her rage and venom fastened on this country. "England is our enemy," became the stock phrase from one end of Western Germany to the other. But spleen is not a serviceable weapon in the political armoury. It was felt that the German fleet was not ready to play an effective part until Wilhelmshaven could receive the High Seas squadron, and consequently the Moroccan crisis was composed. But the German fleet is now believed to be sufficiently strong and well placed to be at least very troublesome, and the German view has once more veered round to the conclusion that the time will shortly be ripe to fall on France and at the same moment deal this country a heavy blow by a sudden and startling attack by sea and air.

TWO MOTIVES.

Two distinct motives are impelling Germany to run all risks and seek a consummation for some of her plans by force of arms. One is anxiety as to the new position created in South-east Europe by the rise of the Balkan States and the de-

cline of Turkey. The other is the realization of the fact that Russia is becoming more formidable as a military and naval Power every year.

When Berlin turns to scrutinize the Russian position, she finds cause not for immediate apprehension, but for future anxiety. The conviction held there that Russia cannot mobilize a sufficiently large army to take a serious part in a great war until several weeks after it has begun is far too deep-rooted to be easily shaken but perhaps the anticipatory mobilizations (repeated in three successive years) in Poland of over a quarter of a million men may have somewhat undermined this belief, for it gives evidence that Russia does not mean to be caught napping during the early months of spring, and if Russia can strike a heavy blow in East Prussia and Galicia in the first fifteen days of war, then the strategists of Berlin and Vienna will be very much disconcerted and may find their best laid plans go away. On the whole, however, the probabilities are that the German view is right in assuming that Russian movements will still be slow, and that several weeks must elapse before Germany and Austria will find any formidable Russian force in front of them. This contingency throws a greater obligation on this country to be able to co-operate at once with France on her northern and eastern frontiers.

TO BLEED HER ENEMIES WHITE.

Germany has very clear views as to how she is to recoup herself for the sacrifices of the colossal war she is preparing for against all her western neighbours. Germany will bleed them white as the first step in attaining maritime supremacy. The German Emperor once dubbed himself the Admiral of the Atlantic; but it is the substance, not the title, that he more than the others covets. As an auxiliary in his schemes he has incited Austria to make herself mistress of the Mediterranean, well knowing that Austria could not stand in this position alone. But Germany is behind her, and new strategic railways will be directed towards the Adriatic and the Aegean so that a fresh impulse may be given to German-Austrian expansion towards Asia Minor and the Persian Gulf. These are the goals of a more or less distant future, but the preliminary steps are being arranged without needless delay.

COMMON INTERESTS.

There is scarcely any necessity to dwell in conclusion on the fact, which must be obvious to every intelligent person in both France and England, that the two countries have an equal and common interest in withstanding together the overweening pretension of Germany to be the mistress of Europe. The downfall in either of us must be the death blow in a little time to the other. France is a great military nation, England unfortunately is not, but she has all the material available to become one. England is still the first Naval Power in the world and, if the struggle will only come soon, she will remain so. But the decision of Europe's fate will not be on sea, but on land, and all our fleet can do for us is to guard our shores and hold the route open for us to send our troops to France and elsewhere, so that they may do their part in upholding the liberties of Western Europe and in expelling the would-be robber from the two kingdoms of the Netherlands.

The number of trained men required to make up the two expeditionary corps may not seem great when contrasted with the enormous armies of the Continent, but they represent a corps d'élite which would stiffen the resisting capacity of the Dutch and Belgian armies. The opinion may also be expressed with some confidence that both those armies would be more likely to co-operate heartily with an English force than with a French. The moral effect, therefore, of the presence of an English army on the Continent fighting in alliance with France would be incalculable, and nations and individuals at present unduly impressed by the formidable appearance of the German military system would begin to see that they had neglected to take an important factor into their consideration when they concluded that the establishment of a German hegemony in Western Europe was a thing not to be averted.

Finally, let a word be said on the general motives behind German policy. Germany will fall on France, not because she covets French territory, but simply because she knows that she must smash the French army before her hands will be free to concentrate all her power and resources on the task of depriving England of her naval and colonial pre-eminence. She does not hate France as she hates and envies England. She would like France to be friends and to join her in an Armada against this country, but, as she knows this desire to be hopeless, she must first destroy the French army and pierce the line of the Vosges fortresses. She is ready at any moment to make the attempt, and she believes that she will succeed. Let there be no doubt as to the German view in this matter. From the headquarters staff down to the humblest private, the conviction is absolute that, however bravely it fights, the French army will be smashed up as completely as and more quickly than it was in 1870. It is the first duty we owe to ourselves and to civilization that this outrage shall not be perpetrated. We owe it to the highest grounds of reason and humanity; but we also owe it to ourselves for the fate meted out to France one day will be that reserved for us the next. But to do our part we must be ready both on sea and land to strike in at the first onslaught.

Prof. J. C. Bose has now returned to London after his successful visit to Vienna, where his work was greeted with enthusiasm. The Director of the Institute of Plant Physiology in Vienna, Prof. Molish, writes that Prof. Bose's lecture and demonstration with the delicate apparatus have given the greatest pleasure to the Viennese scientific world, for with his apparatus he has shown it possible to produce life and bring forth results of which we could not hitherto dream. He adds that electro-physiology being till now little known to botanists, the Viennese scientists, therefore, welcome with the greater joy Prof. Bose's success.

THE SAMENESS OF AMERICA.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

A STANDARDIZED CONTINENT.

There is a story of an Englishman who, on his arriving in the United States, went to see a baseball match in the wrong sort of hat writes the New York correspondent of "The Times." He took the next ship home. It is certain that to venture into one of the downtown streets of New York with a straw hat in May or September is to risk both straw hat and dignity. Custom, with curious disregard for a climate which often produces its hottest days in spring or autumn, has decreed that summer headgear shall appear only between June 15 and the first Monday of September.

There is a good deal that is symbolic in the straw-hat convention. Travellers in the United States, who have seen her wonderful natural beauties, often wonder why it is that the average American comes to Europe when he is in turn wants to travel. Why, they ask, does not the "See America First" movement of the railways and the Western States have a greater vogue? The answer is revealed by the traditional passion of the American tourist for ruins and relics. He does not go to Europe to see the Alps. He believes he has better mountains at home. He knows that he has a better climate. What he pines for, perhaps sub-consciously, is a change in the atmosphere of the civilization around him, and that he can get scarcely anywhere at home. American civilization tends to monotony.

LACK OF LOCAL COLOUR.

One travels for thousands of miles. One encounters changes of climate and scenery every bit as abrupt as one gets between Lyons and Marseilles or between Munich and Berlin, but the cities are not different. The savour of a deep-rooted local life is rarely noticeable. It is to be met with in the smaller Southern cities with the negroes and the porticoed houses; the tourist gets it in the townlets of New England, with their trim lawns and avenues of weeping elms, and he will get it in a different way when he crosses the Rockies into California. But the big cities are nearly always much the same. The main streets of one would do equally well in any other. Buildings, shops, trams, the average business man, the clothes he wears, the food he eats, the motor he drives, all seem curiously standardized. Save for an occasional palm tree or Bougainvillea, the centre of Los Angeles might have been transplanted bodily from the East. Southern cities, like Atlanta or Birmingham, have little of the South in them and much of the North. Denver and Buffalo are obviously out from the same pattern. In New Orleans, the old French city shrinks yearly before the onslaught of twentieth century uniformity. San Francisco still keeps its individuality; Pittsburgh has its smoke; Chicago has its overwhelming atmosphere of size and bustle; New York its cosmopolitan glitter, but when all is said and done there is very little variety.

THE WANT OF VARIETY.

Disappointingly little variety, the foreigner may think. Where, he asks, is all the adventurous American individualism and independence of which he has heard so much? So far as it bears upon the national character, his disappointment is not justified. The social history of the United States has been one of migration from the East westward and later southward. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and their surroundings produced the original population of the Middle West. The new industrial South is largely a Northern plant. In Denver, Salt Lake City, and still more in Los Angeles or Seattle, the bulk of the population is still Eastern born and probably Eastern bred. European communities acquired their character before the days of "rapid transit" and large-scale productive industry. American civilization is essentially the product of both. Except in a few out-of-the-way corners that hardly count, it has no backwaters. Its stream drives steadily through the arteries of the continent. Prosperity and comparative maturity have nearly everywhere been achieved during a period of adventurous efficiency under a high protective tariff.

Large-scale production has standardized American products from structural steel to butter. There are said to be over a million Ford motors in the United States and a thousand leave the factory every day. And motors are, for the moment, the universal fetish of the country. But it is in the clothes that the tendency is most apparent. One sees that with the tourist within our gates at home. What guide ever misses the American? Ninety-nine men's suits out of a hundred are "reach-me-downs." The percentage of ready-made women's dresses is nearly as high. Turned out in vast factories usually of inferior stuff, the clothes do not last long. Everybody has each year, as a matter of course, his four new suits, at least, for the new seasons. Each year the fashions are carefully changed, and the same instinct that makes Americans look askance at straw hats out of season ensures their being followed. Upon women who have their things made at home or locally an almost equally powerful influence towards uniformity is exercised by the great women's papers with their weekly patterns and their circulation running into millions. The writer remembers coming out of Mexico in the year of the "blanket coats" as he thinks they were called. He met his first blanket coat in El Paso. Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Chicago, New York, and Washington he found to be full of them.

UNIFORM PRODUCTION.

It is the same with boots and shoes and hats. Manufacturers have discovered that it is cheapest for them, to insist upon uniformity as the first test of fashion. They could do so tyrannously until lately behind the wall of a protective tariff; and so easily

DRINK JOHNNIE WALKER WHISKY. IN SQUARE BOTTLES

as sold in the Home Markets.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.

No adulteration.

No substitution.

Genuine Whisky only.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.



are sumptuous customs established that it is likely that they will find the tastes they have created a not ineffective substitute for the protection they have lost. Imported goods are luxuries; home-made standardized goods are staples. There are standardized breakfast foods; there are tinned foods galore. Everything seems to have developed into a little world patterned after the ideals of Adam Smith. In the things of less universal necessity that extraordinary organization, the Mail Order House, serves the same purpose. In Chicago, especially, there are concerns which do a catalogue business on a scale undreamed of by even the Army and Navy Stores. American monotony is not, in fact, the monotony of stagnation. It is the monotony of progressive efficiency, of standardized production reacting upon a people who care very little about the traditional way of doing things and a great deal about the effective and easy way. It is bad, perhaps, that the individual should be made to follow fashion too blindly. It leads to extravagances that become so automatic as to rank as necessities. But if legally it bought to sap individual independence, it has not done so yet. As the traveller will soon find, towns and individuals may look disappointingly alike and yet remain strikingly individualistic so far as their ambitions and local interests in politics and commerce go.

THE NAINI TAL MOWGLA.

BECOMING HUMAN-LIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KAHACHI, Aug. 1.

Following upon the announcement on the subject a Naini Tal correspondent writes to the "Sind Gazette" as follows:—Great excitement prevails in Naini Tal. "Mowglia" has been discovered and hundreds of people have been visiting the Crosthwaite Hospital the last few days to see this wild thing and have fed her with fruits and snatched her. In appearance she is like a famine-stricken waif with the difference that her skin is tough. She has rather long hair on her arms, legs and body, has claw-like nails and a hunted look in her eyes. When first brought to the hospital she evinced a desire to run away and to prevent this a small cord (the border of a dhoty) had to be fixed round her waist. At first she lapped milk and other liquids like an animal and showed a decided preference for raw meat; she now sits contentedly munching walnuts which she cranks for her. Apples, chapatis and other edibles are strewn round her, but she refuses to touch them. She is very kindly treated and cared for and is becoming tractable and human-like.

CHINESE COIN.

NOT LEGAL TENDER IN TIBET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, July 31.

The Tibetan Government has issued a notification declaring Chinese coin no longer legal tender. The coin is being called in at twenty per cent. discount and several Lhasa merchants will lose heavily. Longchen Shatra, the Tibetan plenipotentiary at the Simla Conference, is expected here on August 5th whence he proceeds to Tibet after a short stay at Gangtok.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has altered the programme of his tour. His Honour leave for Bassein on the 4th by special train and returns to Rangoon on the 8th, the visit to Myaungmya is cancelled. He then leaves again for Mandalay and Maymyo reaching the latter place on the 12th.

A new district has been formed in Mandalay district called Putao district with its headquarters at Putao, the newly administered area north of Myitkyina district.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

The Latest Novelty of To-day. LEADS YOU WITH SAFETY THROUGH ALL DARK PASSAGES. EVER READY.

Safe arrival guaranteed No 121.

Re. 1-8 only

POST FREE

Dangerless, Storm and Rain Proof.

Clean and Neat.

NO OIL.

NO MATCHES.

Just press a button and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

REMEMBER!

THIS IS NO TOY.

All the press is unanimous in its praise. It is the most useful article one could have. It is an ideal present.

Get one today, the list of Electrical Novelties.

No. 137, Full's Eye lens.

Very Strong, Light and most Elegant Rs. 2-8-0 Post Free.

WANTED.

Commission Agents every where. Earn Rs. 13 and more a day.

No capital and no qualifications needed. Liberal commission. Easy terms.

Write at once—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO

Dept. B. C. KARACHI

A BLESSING TO SUFFERERS OF NEURAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNG" CURES COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL MEDICINES PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEADOWS STREET.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician:—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BUSINESS IN PEARLS.

PROF. GAJJAR SUE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DIWAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND v. PROFESSOR T. K. GAJJAR AND OTHERS.

This is a suit in which the plaintiff, a merchant of Bikanir, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand claims that the first defendant should be ordered to pay to him two sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 which he was liable to pay to him with interest at 6 per cent.

The facts out of which the present suit has arisen are as follows:—

The plaintiff, the second defendant, Jivanchand Lalobhai, and the third defendant, Gulabchand Munlal & Co., entered into a partnership on 7th January 1905, for the purpose of carrying on business in pearls. There was a written agreement to that effect and the period for which the business was to continue was fixed for five years. The first defendant was a party to this agreement and under the terms of the said agreement, the first defendant was to refine and polish pearls belonging to the said partnership and otherwise take part in the business of the said partnership. The first defendant was to get Rs. 1,000 per mensem for his expenses in refining and polishing pearls and he was to get a 4 annas share out of the profits of the business. At the end of samvat years 1961 and 1962, an estimated statement of profit and loss for those years was made up, showing a supposed benefit of Rs. 52,720 for 1961 on account of which the first defendant drew Rs. 13,180 and a supposed profit of Rs. 2,04,000 for samvat 1962, on account of which the first defendant drew Rs. 51,000. The supposed profit for either of the years, the plaintiff contends, had never in fact been made. By a mutual agreement the partnership was dissolved on 31st January, 1906. Under clause 8 of the said agreement it was left to the discretion of the plaintiff to decide what sum the first defendant should pay back to the said partnership. When the business was wound up, it was found that they had suffered a loss of Rs. 20,00,000. On the 31st May, 1912, the accounts were made up and the plaintiff asked for the two above sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 from the first defendant, which sums the defendant had carried away taking it as a fourth share of the profits for those years. Before this happened, however, the third defendant filed a suit No. 850 of 1909 against the first and second defendants and the present plaintiff, for recovery of the above sums from them. Mr. Justice Macleod who heard the suit dismissed it for misjoinder of parties and multifariousness. The present plaintiff thereupon applied to his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod that he should be entered as a plaintiff and allowed to continue the suit. The suit was, however, dismissed. The present plaintiff, therefore, after making up accounts in May 1912, filed this suit against the first defendant and contended that for the purposes of limitation the period between 1909 and 1912 (the period during which the third defendant's suit against the first defendant and others was continued), should be excluded. The period of limitation should, therefore be counted from the time that the plaintiff made up the accounts in May 1912.

THE DEFENCE.

In his written statement the first defendant admitted the fact of the partnership, but said that the agreement of 7th January, 1905, and 3rd December, 1905, was to be read along with the agreement of 13th May, 1904, between the first and second defendant. The present plaintiff contended that as regards the method to be adopted for making up the profit and loss account, it was this. The profit and loss accounts for every year were to be estimated at the *Devali* of each year, and at the time of making up such accounts, the price of pearls which were not sold and remained with them, was also to be included in the computation of profit for that year. Considered and estimated in this way, the profit for the year 1961 and 1962 amounted to Rs. 52,720 and Rs. 2,04,000, and he, the first defendant took away his fourth share from those amounts according to the agreement. The value of pearls in those years was made up by the second and third defendants and was accepted by the plaintiff as correct. That being taken as final by the plaintiff, this question could not be reopened by the plaintiff at this stage. That was the only mode agreed upon between the parties and the parties had acted accordingly. If there was a loss in 1907, the first defendant was not bound to pay. Besides, it was no doubt left at the discretion of the plaintiff to make up the accounts, but he instead of acting independently consulted the second defendant and then determined what amount they should ask back from Professor Gajjar, the first defendant. Hence, the first defendant contended that did not act according to the rules laid down in the agreement. The defendant also contended that the present suit was barred by limitation and the period between 1906 and 1912 must be counted for the purposes of limitation. The plaintiff also in accepting the valuation of pearls and the estimate of profit made by the second and third defendants, waived his right of making up fresh accounts, and he therefore having acquiesced in the events that happened in samvat years 1961 and 1962, had now no right to file a suit against the first defendant. The suit was brought at the instance of and in collusion with the second defendant. The second defendant's written statement was short and he said that the allegations in the plaint were substantially correct.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Setalvad, with the Advocate-General

and Mr. Jayakar, appeared for the first defendant.
Mr. Kanga and Mr. D'sai appeared for the second defendant Mr. Kanga also appeared for the third defendant.

THE ISSUES.

The following issues were raised by Mr. Setalvad (for the first defendant) (1) Whether the accounts for 1961-1962 were not made up in accordance with the agreements between the parties and whether the same are not binding on all the parties of the suits or whether the same can be reopened; (2) Whether the amounts of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000, mentioned in the plaint were not received by this defendant with the consent of all the parties and in accordance with the agreements with them and whether the defendant is bound to refund the same or a part thereof; (3) whether on the true construction of the agreement of 31st January, 1905, the plaintiff had the right of determining the question of this defendant's liability at his absolute discretion and caprice or whether the plaintiff was not bound to act personally as arbitrator; (4) Whether in the event of the last issue being decided against this defendant, this defendant is not entitled to avoid on the ground of mistake and misrepresentation, the submission of the question of this liability to the plaintiff's determination in clause 8 (c) of the agreement of 31st January, 1905; (5) whether in May, 1912 the plaintiff's right, if any, to determine the question of this defendant's liability had not ceased and been determined by reason of (a) expiration of time and (b) waiver and acquiescence; (6) the agreement of 15th July, 1910, and (d) misconduct as mentioned in paras. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 of the plaint; (6) whether the suit is not barred by limitation.

The case is proceeding.
Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.
Solicitors for defendants:—Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer; and Tyabji and Dahyabhai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

ORDER OF TRANSFER ILLEGAL AND VOID.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. VINAYAK NARAYAN ARTE.

(Before Justices Heston and Shah.)

This was a reference made to the High Court under section 215 Cr. P. Code by Mr. K. B. Wassooder, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana with a request to quash the order of commitment.

The accused in this case was first tried by the Second Class Magistrate of Pen for offences punishable under sections 386 and 452 of the Indian Penal Code. As the Second Class Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was guilty and as he could not pass sentence sufficiently severe against the accused, the proceedings were submitted to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, under section 349 Cr. P. Code. The latter transferred the case for disposal to the First Class Magistrate, Panvel. The last named Magistrate has committed the case to the Sessions Court for enhanced punishment under section 75 I. P. Code. But no charge under this section was framed. The reasons for commitment given by the Magistrate were that the accused had been previously convicted for two years, and that the accused wished that he should be retired.

TRANSFER NOT A FINAL ORDER.

The Additional Sessions Judge in submitting the reference observed that the order of transfer was illegal and proceedings of the committing Magistrate were therefore void. He said "The Second Class Magistrate, who first enquired into this case, submitted his proceedings to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under section 349. Section 349 (2) makes it obligatory on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case, as he thinks fit." In this case the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has neither passed judgment nor sentence. He has made an order of transfer to a Magistrate subordinate to him under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code. It is submitted that the order of transfer, is not such an order, as is contemplated by Section 349 (2) Criminal Procedure Code. The word 'order' in this section necessarily implies a 'final order'. The order of transfer is not a final order. It only directs a subordinate Magistrate to enquire into the case. The fact that the words 'Judgment and Sentence' precede and are associated with the word 'order' implies that the word 'order' is used *ejusdem generis* with the words 'Judgment and Sentence'.

PROCEEDINGS, WITHOUT JURISDICTION.

Mr. Justice Shah after stating the facts observed that having regard to the special character of the provisions of section 349, he was of opinion that it was only the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who had jurisdiction to exercise the powers mentioned in para. 2 of section 349 i.e. "to pass such judgment, sentence or order" in the case as he thought fit. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the case had apparently acted under Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which in his Lordship's opinion, had no application to the proceedings submitted to him by a Second Class Magistrate under section 349; and in the argument before their Lordships it was not suggested that the power of transfer under section 528 could justify the transfer of the proceedings to the First Class Magistrate in this case. Having regard to the powers of a First Class Magistrate and of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate as specified in Sub. III. end section 530 (1) of the Code his Lordship felt fortified in the view he took of the section that the jurisdiction to deal with the proceedings under section 349 was conferred upon District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and upon no other magistrates. Even assuming that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had the power to transfer those proceedings to the First Class Magistrate he could not transfer the jurisdiction which was conferred upon him by the section and not upon the Magistrate. It seemed to him that this was not a question of the powers of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to transfer

any proceedings before him, but a question of jurisdiction. The Government Pleader had sought to support the order of commitment by relying upon section 532 Criminal Procedure Code. But it was quite clear that the section had no application to the facts of this case, in which the proceedings were supposed to be wholly without jurisdiction. His Lordship thought, therefore, that the proceedings before the First Class Magistrate were without jurisdiction, and the order of commitment also must be treated as having been made without jurisdiction. The result was that the order of commitment was set aside and the proceedings are sent back to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to whom they were in the first instance submitted by the Second Class Magistrate under section 349 to be disposed of by him according to law. Their Lordships were in debt to Mr. Manubhai for having argued the reference on behalf of the accused at their Lordships request.

CASE TO BE DISPOSED OF BY A MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Justice Heston observed that he did not feel any doubt then (at one time he did), that section 349 conferred special powers or, that might be called, a special jurisdiction and conferred it only on District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates. That being so, every case which was referred under section 349, must be disposed of by a Magistrate who had that special jurisdiction. In this particular case the matter was disposed of by a Magistrate who had not this jurisdiction and his Lordship's concurred in the proposed order.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.
Mr. Manubhai Nanabhoy (amicus curiae) for the accused.

KALNIA OUTRAGE.

EVIDENCE OF THE VICAR.

The trial of the fourteen accused persons, all Native Christians, except one, of the village of Kalnia who are charged with having taken part in the fatal assault on Ignatius Penha, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, commenced on Friday last, before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana.

When the jury had been empanelled, the judge and jury, Mr. Bhagwat, the Public Prosecutor; Mr. D. J. Ferreira, solicitor, and Messrs. Patil and Desai, the defence lawyers, with Mr. Clifford the D. S. P. and Inspector Kazi and others went to inspect the scene of the alleged offence, via Kurla. On Saturday the evidence of two witnesses was taken. The Court being crowded, Luiza Natalina the widow of the deceased repeated the evidence she gave in the Magistrate's Court.

The Rev. Father Meneses, was the next witness. He said he was the vicar of Koli Kalnia. He knew all the accused, except No. 4. He said the deceased on the day he was beaten. He received a message from the father-in-law of the deceased, asking him to go and hear his confession. He went and when he reached the place he saw Penha lying in front of a cactus bush. His wife Natalina had taken his head on her lap. He saw wounds on the body one hand was bandaged. There was a wound on the head. The moment the deceased saw him he asked forgiveness for his sins, and he (the vicar) gave him absolution. He did not hear his confession as there were many people present. The father-in-law of the deceased asked him (the vicar) who had beaten him. He mentioned names. He said there were two *bhandaris*, one *mahar*, Luis, Gaboot, Valentin, Felisha, Brazin, Somcha, zavai, Lorens, Loodrig and one Andia. The father-in-law and the wife asked deceased why he did not mention the other three names. To this he made no answer. They asked him again and at first he uttered "ha ha" and then "ho ho." After deceased had given the eleven names he asked for water.

The case is proceeding.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.
1298-12—Sunderdas and Co. Shri-Manoo alias Matoo Betgi Maharaj v. Purnhotam Ambalal and anr.For Consent Decree.
850-13—Little and Co. Roshanlal Kanhalal and anr. v. Maganlal Bechar and anr., Kanga and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.
655-12 Bhaishankar K. & G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand v. Prof. Tribhuvandas Kallianji Gajjar and anr. Bicknell M. B. & Co. Tyabji D. & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14, part heard.

1056-13 Captain and V. Gontilhai v. Vallabhadra Hirji a firm and anr. Shroff D. and D.

1149-13 J. A. Valles Anna Dominga Miranda and anr. v. Joaquina Vincante Pinto and anr.

187-13 Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Commr. for the Co. of Bombay Crawford B. & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775-13 Crawford B. & Co. The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B. & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

961-13 Edgell G. W. & Co. Mulji Carondek v. Madhooji Thakorey & Co. anr. Payne & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

457-14 Little and Co. The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Chandra Rupaiah Edgell G. W. & Co.

1039-13 Tyabji D. & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuvabai & anr. Madhooji K. & C. Mirza M. & M.

372-14 Ardesir H. D. & Co. Haji Ibrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahmood Haji Ismail Mans H. M. & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co. Dady Nasserwanji Dady & anr. v. Heerji Ardesir Dady & anr. Patel & Ea. Dastur & Co.

507-14 Khanderao L. & M. Khunaji Guvaji & Co. a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & anr. W. P. O'Connell.

1180-13 Wadia G. and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kaziab widow and anr. Shroff D. and D.

371-14 Jehangir M. & S. Bachiabai widow v. Goolam Hussein Cassam Vigram and anr. Poonji B. K. & Co. Jehangir S. M. & H.

579-14—Edgell G. W. and Co. Hariyallahbhai v. Jhaverchand Naraji and anr. v. Manohar Virji and anr. Ardesir H. D. & Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.
278-13—Motichand & D. Gangabhis Girdharilal v. Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.
867-13—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai and anr. v. Ahmed Jamal, M. B. Chothia.

614-13—Pandya & Co. Laxmidas Dayaji v. Haridas Narandas & anr. Eastonji & Co.

49-13—Jehangir S. M. and H. Mistri Tricium Luxmon v. Jhaverchand Naraji and anr. v. Manohar Virji and anr. Ardesir H. D. & Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

672-12—Bhai K. and G. Vallabhadra Madhooji and anr. v. Haridas Premji and anr. v. Manohar Virji and anr. Ardesir H. D. & Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

936-13—Mulla & Mulla Bai Hooelabai widow v. Bachiabai Noorudin Lakkarhatwala & anr. Vachha & Co.

1249-12—Mata v. M. The National Financing & Comr. Corp. v. V. M. Mahabhar Panachand Doshi & anr. Ua P. & P. Amin & D.

189-13—Jadhav & S. Appa Gangaram Kadumkar v. Bachiabai Noorudin Lakkarhatwala & anr. v. Vachha & Co.

1007-13—Manecklal & Co. Vishwanath Ambharan v. Purnhotam Gopalji Mulla & M.

1087-13—Naderahaw & D. Goolbano Morwanji Bakim & anr. v. Framji Eastonji Bakim.

1043-13—Mulji & The Halimbai widow v. Abubakar Abdul Rahman & anr. Payne & Co.

1000-13—Jeh S. M. & H. Jehchand Premji v. Kasturchand Doshi & anr. Mehta D. & L.

6-13—Kanga & S. Triciumji Jowandas & Co. a firm v. The Girengre Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. Crawford B. & Co.

967-12—Mulji and The The Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Nani widow and anr. Tyabji, W. and Co.

583-13—Dikshit and Par Harirram Ishwardas and anr. A. Theal and anr. Manecklal and Co.

1001-13—Craigie B. and Co. Mayasankar Jeyshankar and anr. v. Chaturbhuj alias Chunnilal Girdharadas and anr. v. Bachiabai Noorudin Lakkarhatwala & anr.

1088-13—D. J. Mantri, Parvathibai widow v. Shivram Dalaya and anr. Mulla and Mulla.

482-13—Captain and V. Luxmi Kant Sangildas a firm v. Gopal Atmaran a firm, Payne and Co.

803-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Ramgopal Baldeoas v. Dwarikadas Goormaniar and anr. Patel and E. Z.

528-13—Matabhai J. and M. Saleymahomed Dhanrajji Dhanrajji a firm and anr. v. Abdulla Rahimoola and anr. S. M. B. & Co. Little and Co.

1091-13—Mulla and M. Kamruni Mahomed Ismail Mukri & Mahomed Esmail Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji and anr. Crawford B. & Co.

883-13—Kanga and S. Motilal Bichardas v. Piraji Maloji.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 1.

When the conspiracy case was resumed to-day, Bishan Das, brother of Khushi Ram, accused, deposed that he stayed with Khushi Ram during eight or nine days prior to the latter's arrest. The servant Santoo used to bring his food from the mess. Witness called in a doctor twice during his stay. Witness identified a photograph as being taken of him. Witness deposed to sending Rs. 150 to Khushi Ram shortly before he, witness, went to Lahore.

Cross-examined by the prosecution as to the date the money was sent, witness said that he was uncertain. Regarding the photograph, witness admitted it was taken for it to be shown to Santoo for identification.

A Lahore dispenser deposed to dispensing prescriptions to Bishan Das. The latter's father asked witness to give evidence to this effect. The headmaster of the D.A.V. School, Rawalpindi, said that Balmokand applied to him for employment. The date was probably during December.

Gopal Sahai who had lived with Balmokand in Lahore, said the latter's health was not good.

These two last witnesses said they had no idea why they were called.

Ram Ditta Mal, recalled, was questioned by the Court about the relations between the two Sansi factions. Witness said there was no enmity between the parties but individuals members wrote strongly against each other in the papers.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A RAILWAY RECEIPT.

A FRUIT SELLER PROSECUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

A Bania fruit seller of Sukkur is being prosecuted in the Court of the City Magistrate for putting in a false claim for the recovery of a parcel of fruit on the strength of a railway receipt which he is alleged to have forged by changing the year.

It is alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the accused received a parcel of fruit from Bombay during the previous year and took delivery of it by giving an indemnity bond thus keeping the receipt with him. Exactly one year afterwards he changed the year of the railway receipt and claimed the parcel at the station. The railway people wired for the parcel to different stations, but no trace of it could be found. He was then advised to put in a claim which was duly sent to the Claim Office, Lahore. On further enquiry by the Claim Office it was found that no such parcel was despatched and on comparing the railway receipts with the counterfoils during the previous year it was found that the year of the receipt had been changed.

As the result of a hunting accident Captain Ballard of Master of Ootacamund hunt, has undergone an operation at the hospital at Ootacamund on Thursday.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE

SIGNIFICANCE OF

M. POINCARE'S VISIT.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

On July 14 President Poincaré set out on a visit to Russia. The objects of his journey are summed up as follows by an authoritative correspondent, writing in the "Daily Telegraph":—

1. Both in France and in Russia the military forces have been strengthened and a closer cooperation from the outset of mobilisation has been provided for. In France the three years' service law has been voted. In Russia four different sets of measures have been adopted, i.e., increase of the effectiveness of the army on the peace footing by about 400,000 men; extension by five months of service with the colours. Instead of being sent away in November, the men are now detained until the early spring, when the last batch of recruits have been turned roughly into fighting material; construction of strategic railways out of a portion of the proceeds of the French loan; re-arrangement of the distribution of the Russian troops on the German border.

2. In the summer of 1912 by the conclusion of a naval convention the military co-operation of the two countries was extended to their navies. It is reported from St. Petersburg that during the stay of M. Poincaré two of the four super-Dreadnoughts, of which the keels were laid in 1909-10 the Gangout and the Sebastopol, will leave the naval yards on the Neva and proceed to Kronstadt for their trials. The two other units, the Petropavlovsk and the Poltava, will follow next autumn. In the early spring of 1913 Russia will have in the Baltic a squadron of four super-Dreadnoughts, which, if certain steps now under consideration are taken, may very quickly be increased by one or two more units.

M. DELCASSE'S WORK.

3. Simultaneously with this military and naval co-operation common action in the diplomatic field has been made more intimate. This was the aim—and the result—of M. Delcassé's mission. Called to take the place of an inefficient Ambassador, he succeeded in winning for himself in the Russian capital a position of incomparable prestige. When it is possible to publish it, the story of his eight months mission will be found of extraordinary interest. Leading a mode of life quite of his own, in Russian society—he went to bed at nine o'clock in the evening, and by seven could be seen on any morning taking his walk on the quay towards the place where the Imperial yacht is moored—he managed by the simple force of his personality to permeate with his ideas the leaders of Russian public opinion. This achievement has brought about an anti-climax in the efforts of the Germanophile party. About two months ago, it is said, Count Witte, who is held by many to belong to that coterie, strove to restore his influence by persuading the Tsar to take the effective presidency of the Committee on Finance, of which he (Count Witte) is himself the vice-president. It was under those circumstances that Count Witte found it opportune to pay his compliments to the notorious Rasputin, an act which turned to his complete dismay whatever truth there may be in these reports—perhaps they explain the energetic attitude taken up in Paris by the new Ambassador, M. Paleologue, at the time of the formation of the Viviani Cabinet—the new consolidation of the Franco-Russian alliance is now secure.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

4. Owing to the relations happily existing between the French and British Governments, relations which in the course of the last year have grown, if possible, more intimate, the natural result of the above-mentioned developments has been to bring the Anglo-Russian friendship already in existence to a further degree of intimacy and to endow it gradually with all the main features of the Entente Cordiale. That is a transformation of which the importance can hardly be over-estimated. Of course there can be no question of either France or Russia concluding with this country regular treaties of alliance with the usual specifications of *casus belli*, etc. But quite apart from all sorts of compacts whereby the freedom of the British Cabinet and Parliament would be alienated, should an international crisis arise, is the provision of the indispensable ways and means which the three Governments may need at any time they choose to co-ordinate their diplomatic and military action. Arrangements of this description cannot be extemporised without great waste of time and efficiency. When in the early part of this year, Sir Edward Grey acted on the Russian proposal providing for the centralisation in London of the common attention of the three Powers he recognised the necessity of such pre-arrangements, as far as diplomatic affairs were concerned. In all probability Anglo-Russian friendship will evolve the organs necessary to the fulfilment of its object, as the Entente Cordiale did. The process once achieved, the Triple Entente will have been brought to a sufficient point of efficiency.

ASIATIC QUESTIONS.

5. The corollary of this development will be found in Asia. At the time of King George's journey to Paris, reviewing the means to be employed in order to strengthen the Triple Entente, I mentioned an early re-adjustment of the Conventions of August, 1907, which have very often lately been found inadequate. The further encroachments upon Persian sovereignty by Russian officials which have been reported in the Russian zone, the negotiations which are in progress between London and St. Petersburg as to the route of the projected Transiranian railway, Russia still insisting on a line running overland, while England wishes,

through Bunder Abbas, the key to the Persian Gulf, which was given to her in 1907, the famous oil transactions, the financial problem of Persia, the troubled state of the neutral zone, the Tibetan negotiations which will bring Tibet under the more direct influence of the Indian Empire all these factors have worked for a revision of the compact concluded seven years ago. As far as the two Governments consider it of a paramount interest to them to maintain and develop their collaboration in Europe, the settlement of all these Middle Asiatic problems will be within the comparatively easy reach of diplomacy.

Such is the very vast field M. Poincaré is going to survey while in St. Petersburg. The result cannot fail to be beneficial to the peace of Europe, since the three Powers are at one in their wish to safeguard the present status quo.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

MOVEMENT FOR A MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

An informal preliminary meeting of the citizens of Simla, attended by both Europeans and Indians, was held yesterday morning, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Arthur Kerr.

It was decided to raise money by public subscription for the late Lady Hardinge's memorial and contribute the sum towards the building and equipment of the Women's Medical College at Delhi, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Hardinge last cold weather and in which Her Excellency took keen personal interest.

A public meeting will be held for this purpose in a few days' time and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, will be requested to preside.

LAWLESSNESS IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

NO FURTHER ACTION IN SIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 31.

The Government of India have assured the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in reply to the Chamber's representations on the subject that His Majesty's Government are doing all that is possible to ameliorate the insecurity and lawlessness prevalent in Southern Persia and that for the present no further action on the part of the Government of India is possible.

CALCUTTA STEAMER RUNS AGROUND.

SUCCESSFULLY REFLOATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The steamer Uralia is reported to have run aground last Tuesday near Hooghly Point in extremely close proximity to James and Mary Sands.

The steamer, it is said, was in charge of an experienced pilot who, on finding that the vessel was in a dangerous position, ordered the engines full speed astern for fully forty-five minutes, and succeeded in refloating her. As the position was considered to be extremely critical, the ship's boats were lowered and all hands were ordered on the deck while soundings were being taken. The Uralia which is a cargo boat, arrived in harbour late the same night and is at present at anchor at Garden Reach.

The Magnetic Girl.

How She Compels Others To Obey Her Will.

100,000 Copies of Remarkable Book describing peculiar Psychic Powers to be distributed Post Free to readers of "The Calcutta Indian Daily News."

"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone, no matter how uneducated or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern sages, and describes a simple though effective system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the love and friendship of those who might otherwise remain indifferent; how to quickly and accurately judge the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs or medicines; even the complex subject of projecting thoughts (telepathy) is explained. Miss Josephine Davis, the popular actress, declares that Prof. Knowles' book opens the door to success, health, and happiness to every

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

END OF A RECORD SITTING.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BUSINESS DONE IN PARLIAMENTARY MANNER.

The record Session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona was concluded on Saturday afternoon. Never before has a session of the Council extended to six days, the previous longest being five days, and as His Excellency said in closing the proceedings, the Session was a record one both in regard to length, the number of measures passed, and amount of interesting business discussed.

On Saturday several resolutions were moved, and four of them, after being modified were accepted by the Government.

(From our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 1.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the sixth day's sitting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, and was supported by Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Sheppard. There was a notable diminution in the number of members present.

SETTLEMENT IN SIND.

Mr. Bhurgri read the first resolution, which was as follows:—

(a) This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to suspend the recovery of the increased rates of assessment sanctioned in July last for the Tando Sub-Division of the District of Hyderabad.

(b) This Council further recommends that an inquiry be made into the representation of the Zemindars of the Tando Sub-Division lately submitted to Government.

(c) This Council further requests that the inquiry be conducted by a mixed commission of Officials and non-Officials and the rates revised after their report is considered by Government.

My Lord, in asking this Council to pass the resolution, I have just read, I will, in a few words, remind the Council of the circumstances under which the new settlement has been introduced into the four Talukas of the Tando Sub-Division. About five years ago, Government appointed Mr. Moysey to revise the settlement of the four Talukas of Guni, Badin, Tando Bago and Matli, and in making this appointment, I am glad to say Government chose the best Officer they could; for, Mr. Moysey had served in the Sub-Division of Tando and was thoroughly conversant with the conditions of life obtaining in the four Talukas. With his knowledge of the Sub-Division, his combined innate shrewdness and painstaking habit of working by day in the fields and by night at the desk. After many months of hard labour, this capable Officer wrote his reports which I consider to be models which every settlement Officer should adopt for his copy. Mr. Moysey's reports are a mine of information, and the conclusions which he drew from this information are very tersely described by him in the pages of his reports. I am grateful to Government for having published these reports, and I think they form a landmark in the history of the four Talukas of the Tando Sub-Division. The conclusions at which Mr. Moysey arrived were that the rate of assessment viz: Rs. 3 per acre be increased by four annas an acre in the Badin and Matli Talukas only, that the rate of Rs. 3-8 per acre in the Guni Taluka was already too high and that no increase should be attempted in it, and that in the Taluka of Tando Bago, the rate of Rs. 3 per acre was sufficient, and no circumstances existed for revising the rate.

Bearing in mind the fact that the Settlement Officer was of the selection of Government itself, and bearing in mind the further fact that his recommendation was made after minute and detailed inquiries and experiments and based upon a mass of facts and figures which were incontrovertible (having been compiled from Government records), no hesitation should have been shown in accepting his recommendations. The Collector Mr. Pratt, while reviewing Mr. Moysey's reports agreed that the Talukas of Guni and Tando Bago were not susceptible of any increase in the rates of assessment, but thought that the rate in Badin might be brought to the level of Guni, or, in other words, that it should be increased by 8 annas per acre. Mr. Moysey was however so convinced of the inadvisability of increasing the Badin rate by more than four annas, that he had exhorted Government not to do so, but consult him again if they should differ from him when he would be able to convince Government by additional arguments that Badin could not bear more than four annas per acre. My Lord, I am indeed proud to-day that in this instance, the man of the Government happened to be the people's man as well.

I am not able to say, My Lord, why Mr. Moysey's reports were kept back for full five years. All I know now is that Mr. Lucas, the present Commissioner in Sind, after a hurried march of three weeks in the four Talukas at a time when there were no crops on the land and no water in the canals, made recommendations that the rates of assessment in the three Talukas of Guni, Badin and Matli be raised to Rs. 4 per acre and or Tando Bago to Rs. 3-12 per acre, and Government sanctioned the heavy increase amounting to four times the increase proposed by the settlement Officer, without any notice to the landholders and without inviting any objections from them. The increased rates were announced with such suddenness that it took our breath away. By the provisions of Section 103 of the Land Revenue Code, Government are required to give a reasonable notice of the new rates before they take effect. But the only notice Government gave in this instance was that the announcement was made in Guni on the 29th July, 1913, in Matli on the 29th July in Badin, on the 31st July and in Tando Bago on the 1st August, while the rates took effect from 1st August 1913. The notice thus was from nil to two days, and I do not know whether in

substance or in letter, Government can claim to have given reasonable notice of the new rates.

My Lord, in my resolution I have asked for an inquiry into the facts and figures brought to light by the zemindars of the Tando Sub-Division in their Memorial to Government. This seems to be necessary if Government are prepared to justify the increases which they have sanctioned in such a hurry. As a matter of fact, not one of the objections which Government usually observe, have been observed in the present instance. The recommendations of the settlement officer were suddenly and unceremoniously set aside without any proper inquiry, and the opinions of the Collector were treated scarcely with a greater consideration and the new rates were recommended without the usual inquiry, which must be both patient as well as thorough. The need of this inquiry has been fully demonstrated by the zemindars, and I would earnestly appeal to Government to give the inquiry which has been demanded.

GOOD YEARS TAKEN.

Sheikh Ghulam Hossein Hidayatallah supported the resolution. He said the views of the zemindars were invited but the Government did not publish the report and zemindars could not give their views because they did not know the grounds on which any change was to be made. He complained that for purposes of reckoning five good years had been taken and the previous nine bad years had been ignored. His friend, had made out a very clear case for an inquiry; they did not want anything else than an inquiry.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas moved as an amendment that an inquiry be held into the representation recently submitted by the zemindars and that the rates be revised in the light of such inquiry. He said his amendment proposed to drop the first part of Mr. Bhurgri's resolution about the suspension of the recovery of the increased rates sanctioned in July last because he thought such a suspension would not be fair. Mr. Kothari opposed both the resolution and amendment. The zemindars, he said, had been treated liberally and had no real grievance.

Mr. Parekh said it was quite evident that there ought to be an inquiry for only in that way could the real condition of things be ascertained. The speaker had been on his feet for about fifteen minutes when His Excellency intervened. He said he could assure the hon. member that it was all very interesting but really they could not have a general dissertation on the general conditions throughout the Presidency. What they were discussing were the supposed hardships of certain zemindars in a certain portion of Sind, and members must confine themselves to that subject. They were all anxious to get on with business and he would hold in future if he heard members speaking on general subjects and going into repetition what they had heard before, that they were out of order.

Mr. Ahmed said the issues in this case were quite clear. There had been a conflict of opinion between specialists—Mr. Moysey, a settlement officer of great repute and the other two collectors. When experts disagreed there should be an inquiry and that inquiry should be thorough and if possible public.

Mr. Barrow said the Council would be extremely ill-advised to accept the resolution. The resolution suggested that the Council should accept as correct the representation contained in the zemindars' memorial or as he might rightly term it the misrepresentation contained in it. They were asked seriously to recommend the Government to suspend indefinitely the operations of the revised assessment which had only been decided upon after the most serious consideration. He contended that the representation was full of misstatements and incorrect figures. The official figures they had before them fully justified the very moderate increase in the rate. The idea of a further inquiry was absolutely uncalled for.

Sir Richard Lamb stated that when Mr. Bhurgri brought this matter to the notice of this Government the levy of the revised rates was postponed for a year and the Commissioner in Sind was asked for his comments on the subject. These when received were considered not quite adequate and the Government called for a detailed report, which he had submitted together with a report by the then Collector of Hyderabad. This memorial had been inquired into by the local officers, the reports were now in his hands and he hoped to be able to make them public. He was not however able to agree that there should be any further inquiry on suspension but if after the consultation of these reports further representations on substantial grounds were made they would receive the best consideration of the Government.

The resolution and amendment were then withdrawn. Mr. Bhurgri announced that his next resolution in a modified form was to be accepted by the Government and he had no need therefore to make a speech on it. The resolution as amended read as follows:—That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a commission of officials to enquire into and report on the desirability of extending the period of settlement in Sind from ten to thirty years. It was put and carried.

SANITARY HOUSES.

Rao Sahab V. S. Naik moved:—“This Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the desirability of granting takari loans for the purpose of building houses on sanitary conditions in the town extension schemes undertaken by Municipalities and other Boards.”

He said:—This resolution is an exceedingly simple one. It is a mere request and an appeal to your Excellency's Government for help in a very important matter, concerning the better housing of great many poor people committed to your Excellency's care. Plague which has prevailed in various parts of the province since 1896 and caused terrible misery on innumerable subjects of His Majesty, has forced the attention of Government and the people to the necessity of sanitary improvements. The inevitable evacuation of the infected quarters and removal to health camps, have convinced many people of the sanitary advantages of residence on dry plains and in detached

houses. Government have also seen the necessity of opening congested parts in cities and towns. Our present Viceroy has declared that advancement of sanitary reform is one of the chief aims of his policy. Under such favourable conditions cities are elaborately improving. Mofussil towns are grateful to Government for liberal grants given for opening of the congested areas, town extensions, improving water-supply, drainage and other sanitary improvements. It is being recognised that small towns and villages deserve similar attention. Sanitary conferences have been held sanitary associations have been started and are doing useful work. School hygiene is being attended to. Sanitary experts are being trained for work in the mofussil. Government have declared liberal concessions, for employment of health officers and sanitary inspectors. This vigorous policy will not fail to ensure sanitary improvements throughout the country. The Local Bodies in the mofussil, also being encouraged by these benevolent actions of Government, have taken up town improvements and other sanitary schemes in many places. The condition of houses in small towns and villages is greatly deplorable. They are built closely packed together, as a security against robbery and physical violence. But in a peaceful age like this, such necessity no longer exists. Many lessons are taught by plague, chief amongst them is the recognition of the fact that over-crowding and living in old fashioned and ill-ventilated houses, underlies the prevalence of numerous diseases, is productive of plague and other epidemic diseases and reacts generally in a deleterious manner on the mental, moral and physical welfare of human race. The attention of Government has been directed to the need of improvement of congested and insanitary areas by the recrudescence of plague since 1893 and onwards.

Mr. Sheppard: Takari loans were granted under a special agricultural act, and it would require the sanction of the Government of India before they could grant these special loans. What the Government could and would do was to make an inquiry to find out the possibility of furthering such a scheme as was proposed.

On this assurance, Mr. Naik withdrew his resolution.

ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Naik then moved:—“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government should prospect for artesian water-supply in the Deccan and Karnatic for irrigational purposes in view of frequent failures of rain and want of other irrigational facilities.”

Government have recognised the necessity of pushing on irrigation works wherever possible. They have already completed many useful works, many similar works are in progress, while some more will be undertaken hereafter. We are loyally grateful to Government for this; but looking to the extent of the country I am afraid these works will not meet the situation. It has been ascertained after full investigation that that part of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatic which is liable to famine, is unfortunately not suited to any irrigational works. Even after all possible irrigational works are completed, a considerable area will remain unprotected. Our present irrigational facilities are from three sources viz., rivers and streams, tanks and wells. The first two kinds are entirely dependant upon rains and are only useful to very limited area near them. The only supply for irrigation everywhere and for small holdings is from wells. The wells that we now have, have only surface water which is sufficient for irrigational purposes only in years of good rainfall, and moreover on account of precarious and deficient rainfalls in recent years the supply is insufficient and often fails when it is most urgently needed. The present problem is whether artesian or sub-artesian wells will be successful in our country. Experts on the subject say that a good deal of prospecting by exploration is necessary before concluding whether artesian wells will be successful in this part of the country. Mr. Chatterton of Madras irrigation is of opinion, that there is undoubtedly a vast amount of subterranean supply of water which has never yet been made use of. It is more or less a matter of conjecture to say what is below the surface and to what depth supply of artesian and sub-artesian water can be tapped. In the Manual of Geology of India greater part of the Deccan and Karnatic is said to contain trap-rock and in some places transition rocks. I am told that there is a belief that below these rocks on account of their impervious nature, there is uncertainty regarding the volume of water and its running under pressure. Mr. Dooris, the boring expert in this Presidency, has, I am told, reported instances of having found water under trap within 100 feet from the surface. These and the recent successful boring operations made by the Sanitary department at Kelya Mahim in Thana district, where also Deccan trap was found to exist underground, have induced me to think and impress upon Government that it might be possible to get similar supply also in this part of the country.

Sir Richard Lamb said the fact was they were already doing a good deal of work in the direction of artesian boring. He had in his hand a report of the work already done and being done, and could tell the Council that they had enthusiasts in this matter in the persons of the Director of Agriculture and the Agricultural Engineer. Work in the same direction was also being done by the P. W. D., and he would undertake to publish and issue a Press note stating what had been and what was being done. He was quite willing to accept the resolution.

The resolution was carried. KARWAR AND THE RAILWAY. Mr. Rodda moved:—“That this Council respectfully recommends the Bombay Government to take such steps as may be necessary to connect Karwar with Hubli or other convenient station on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway.” On the suggestion of Sir Richard Lamb the resolution was altered to read that the Council would take steps to bring to the notice of the Railway Board the desirability of examining the question, and was then accepted by the Government and adopted.

ADVISORY EXCISE COMMITTEES. Mr. Kamat had a resolution on the paper recommending the extension to smaller towns and rural areas of the principle of appointing advisory Excise committees, but he withdrew it, stating that the question was already under consideration by this Government and the Government of India.

A RECORD SESSION.

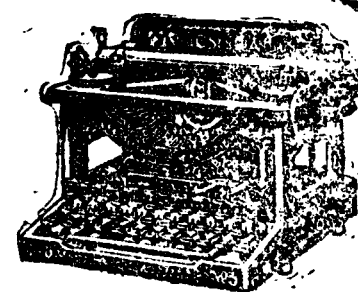
His Excellency, in closing the Session, said: Before leaving hon. members to elect the Finance Committee I should like to say a few words before closing the business of this Session. In the first place, I should like to congratulate hon. members on having created a record as far as the sittings of this Council are concerned, both in regard to length and I think I may say as regards the number of measures passed in one session; also I think I may say in regard to the amount of interesting business discussed in the Council during the last few days. I sincerely trust I have not put an undue strain upon hon. members by the length of time I have made them sit day by day in Council. I think also that hon. members will see that the Government has shown a readiness and an anxiety to co-operate with the members and to receive such suggestions as they could in regard to amendments to Bills and to resolutions. (Hear, hear.) Our anxiety, as I hope hon. members will recognise, is to receive such co-operation in order to secure the general improvement of bills. Having regard to the increasing length of our debates I should like to make, with all possible respect, a few observations with regard to our procedure which I would really like hon. members to consider and observe. One point is that I should be glad if hon. members would recognise that a second reading debate is a debate in which members are perfectly at liberty to make full speeches on the general details and principles of any measure, but when we come to clauses I would urge hon. members to remember that that is really a business discussion. I do feel that there have been occasions when members have made speeches rather in the nature of second reading speeches on amendments when I think they could have given their views in a very few sentences.

There is another remark, and again I speak with all possible respect, and that is that I do not think it is necessary for hon. members to make speeches on every single matter that comes before the Council.

In conclusion, I thank hon. members extremely for the assistance they have given me during this long and strenuous session in carrying on the business in an orderly, friendly and parliamentary manner. The Council then adjourned.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 25th July, was 433 cases resulting in 328 deaths. The provincial figures were:—Bombay 112 deaths; Madras 8, Bengal 6, Bihar and Orissa 11; United Provinces 5; Punjab 27; Burma 108; Mysore 50; Frontier Provinces 1.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

Worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typewriter is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.



OMEGA WATCHES.

OMEGA—are nearest to mechanical perfection.

OMEGA—are absolutely non-competitive.

OMEGA—Variety, the largest in existence.

OMEGA—Prices, the lowest.

OMEGA—is Synonymous with Solidity, Precision, and Durability.

OMEGA—Highest awards and Grand Prix are awarded in all the world-renowned Exhibitions.

OMEGA—Obtainable at all respectable watch dealers in India and Burma.

Price—Nickel—Rs. 14
Silver—Rs. 24
Gold, 14 ct., from Rs. 70
Gold, 18 ct., from Rs. 100

Sole Agents:

ABRECHT & Co.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND RANGOON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

“MYSO=CHROME”

From SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

DURABILITY.

UNRIVALLED

FOR MONSOON WEAR.



GUARANTEED QUALITY.

Only at
Badri Mahal, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Only Makers
The Mysore Tannery, Ltd.
Bangalore.

WEST END
"Queen Anne"
15 LEVER WATCH

Not magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hairspring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
 Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
 Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

MODEL No. 2
 Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
 With leather strap Rs. 14.8

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver - Rs. 14.8

Will stand riding and rough knocking without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

Recommenced for sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Nerv-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glyco-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Barmah, Ceylon, and Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

The MOTOR BRANCH of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India.

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay
 Telephone No. 391. Telegraphic Address, "PRESS BOMBAY.4"

LEACH & WEBORNY
 A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.
 Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE
BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3-0
Dindigul Bouquets	per 50	2-12
Dindigul Torches	per 50	3-8
Dindigul Rocks	per 50	2-8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	per 50	2-0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
 Price List on receipt of a Post-card

Sole Agents
 in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow
 Street, Fort,

Branch 195, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at: DINSBROW MERWAN, opp. the Dock.

MR. CHURCHILL IN THE BOX.

CONSTABLE'S WIG

WHY PINNER WAS DULL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was Home Secretary in 1910, was called as a witness on July 14, and examined by ex-Police Inspector Syme in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Coleridge and a jury, says the "Daily Mail."

Syme is on trial on a charge of having libelled Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, in a pamphlet entitled "Fighting Officialdom—A Three Years' Battle Against Police and Home Office Persecution, by ex-Inspector John Syme, of the B Division Metropolitan Police."

At the opening of the day's proceedings, Mr. Syme said he desired that the police officers serving under Sir E. Henry should be called as witnesses.

The Attorney-General (leading for the prosecution): There are 27,000 of them. (Laughter.) There is no necessity to call them all.

Mr. Syme said he wanted thirty-one, including Major Parsons. His object was to prove a system of tyranny under Sir E. Henry.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: Assume there was the grossest intimidation, suppose you prove that, you still have to prove that Sir E. Henry condoned it.

Mr. Syme (warmly): All through this case, from the very first day, there has been nothing but objection, objection, objection. It is a disgrace to suppress all the evidence in this court and that you (the judge) should allow it.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: Do not use heated language or I shall have to take measures that neither you nor I would like.

Mr. Syme: I am not afraid of any action in this matter. I am here to let the public know the truth.

CONSTABLE GREAVES'S WIG.

George Greaves, a former member of the police force, who gave evidence in the Stinie Morrison murder trial, was called.

Amusement was caused by his statement of his experiences of Pinner, to which station he was transferred from Whitechapel some time after the enquiry by Mr. Cave, K. C. There was little about Pinner, he said, but trees and mud. All he could find to do there in over four months was to report two people for allowing their dogs to be at large. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General as to why he once asked to be transferred to a dockyard town, the witness said he lost his hair and had to wear a wig, and in Whitechapel there was more prospect of it being knocked off. (Laughter.) At Pinner policemen were machines; they had to walk round at two and a half miles an hour for eight hours, and there was no arrangement for having any food or refreshment during their duty. It was not his ambition to be a walking machine, and he resigned.

"There is no case on record," the witness said, "of an inferior police officer being acknowledged to have proved anything against a superior officer."

Later the judge reproving a remark made by Mr. Syme to the Attorney-General said: You have been insolent to me, but I did not take any notice. I will not allow you to be insolent to anyone else.

Inspector Doyle, the next witness, denied the allegation that he ever assaulted the wife of the chef who had given evidence the previous day.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EVIDENCE.

When Mr. Churchill arrived in court he went into the witness-box and was questioned by Mr. Syme.

In March 1910 did you receive a letter from Mr. Wilkie, M.P., referring to my case?—Quite possibly.

You know who I am? (Laughter.)—No. In March 1910 did I lay before you a request for an inquiry into my punishment by the Commissioner of Police?—I think you wished it inquired into.

Did you at first refuse that inquiry?—I don't think so. I considered the matter, and after I had gone into the case myself I sent for you.

In April you granted me an interview?—Yes.

Did you inform me then that you were fully acquainted with all the facts and had looked into them?—I certainly had given a good deal of time to the matter.

And had you consulted Sir Edward Henry?—Oh, yes.

Had I the right of appeal to you?—I am not quite sure about that. I cannot say on the spur of the moment whether you had or not; but the case was one which I thought was interesting on the papers and one which required special attention.

At that interview did I make charges against Sir Edward Henry and other officers?—I do not remember that you did. I think it was mostly with your own case we were concerned.

Did I show that my sole desire was an inquiry?—No. I do not think so.

What did I show?—I certainly understood your position to be that you wanted a complete reinstatement.

As a result of the inquiry?—I am not sure how far that was material to your wishes.

Did you offer me reinstatement?—No. Not of any sort?—As a result of the conversation which we had I offered that if you accepted the punishment justly awarded you for the charges you had made against two of your superiors in the police

force, I would ask the Commissioner to reinstate you in the reduced rank of sergeant.

You say "justly awarded to me"?—That is my opinion.

Did you read the evidence of any of the witnesses?—I read a great number of documents, including many statements by witnesses and by individual officers, and I had the advantage, of course, of the report drawn up by the Disciplinary Board which had already investigated the case.

Did I offer to discuss the question as to the justice of my punishment?—That was what we were talking about, I thought.

Did you decline to discuss that point?—No. I was endeavouring to see if there were any grounds on which some partial reinstatement could be offered to you.

Did I write to you the following day on the subject?—You have certainly written me a great many times.

Did you give any reason for refusing station sergeant rank?—Your general position was that you had been unjustly treated and that unless you were completely reinstated no half-measures or any amelioration of your punishment would be accepted.

Did Mr. Kempster, of the "Police Review," ask you for papers in connection with my case?—I had a long interview with Mr. Kempster, and I think he did ask for papers.

Where those papers refused?—I think it highly probable.

Did you on November 4 send a confidential document to a gentleman in Shepherd's Bush? (Laughter.)—I think so.

Have you ever been asked to produce your letter to Mr. Granger of November 4, 1910?—I was asked in the subpoena.

Mr. Churchill explained that he had asked the Home Office to look up the correspondence. There was a record of a very long letter from a Mr. Granger and no copy could be found of an answer sent back to him.

Mr. Justice Coleridge pointed out to Mr. Syme that the only matter on which Mr. Churchill's evidence could be material to the case was with regard to the allegation that Mr. Churchill "published and used Sir Edward Henry's report well knowing its falseness and had refused to publish other official documents which would prove and expose Sir E. Henry's perfidy and dishonour."

Mr. Churchill said he laid on the table of the House of Commons the judgment of Sir E. Henry on the appeal from the Disciplinary Board.

Did you refuse to produce any other papers?—I certainly did not produce all the papers I was asked to produce.

The judgement of Sir E. Henry, Mr. Churchill added, was laid before Parliament because it showed the case with which this matter had been investigated by the authorities.

The Attorney-General: The statements made about Mr. Churchill in this case by Mr. Syme are quite immaterial. I don't suppose Mr. Churchill is very much concerned with what was said.

Mr. Churchill: I don't mind.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: You don't want to deny anything?

THE LADY AND THE DOG.

Mr. Churchill: About the lady and the dog? I would like to deny that.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: Everything that is not admitted is denied.

Mr. Churchill: I think that is a very sound rule. The witness said that so far as his recollection went the only document published was the Commissioner's judgment.

Mr. Syme: It was one-sided?—I don't think you can say that. You were a spectator before him and awaiting his decision. You were not a party disputing the case with him. You were disputing the case with your immediate superiors.

In my interview with you did I show any personal feeling or bitterness towards my superiors?—You made charges against two of your superiors which if true would have blasted their reputation and entailed their dismissal from the Force, and it was because I thought they were untrue that I considered your reduction to the rank of sergeant to be thoroughly justified.

Were you consulted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald?—I don't remember.

Mr. Churchill said he gave more time to Mr. Syme's case than he usually gave to cases of that kind. He thought there were one or two points on which more tactful handling might have prevented Mr. Syme taking up what he thought was a wrong-headed position.

Did you authorise a letter from the Home Secretary refusing to allow the police to produce my witnesses when I was tried at the Central Criminal Court in 1911?—Were you aware that as an English prisoner I had the right to ask for police assistance?

I don't remember the details, but I take full responsibility for any departmental action that was taken at that time, which I have no doubt I was cognisant of and approved.

This concluded Mr. Churchill's evidence. Mr. Syme intimated that he also desired to call Mr. McKenna (present Home Secretary) and Mr. John Burns.

Mr. Justice Coleridge expressed the view it was not necessary.

The evidence for the defence was closed and the hearing was adjourned.

S-V-R PENS
 (SAVITER)

BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN

Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by MacLiven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Ood Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'



"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co.
 COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
 Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE **BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.**

FOR MALARIA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine. Price Rs. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian, and all other forms of Ague. It is as efficacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price Rs. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price Rs. 12 per phial of 25.

FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. or Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.

Ptychotis Tablets.—A combination of Ajowan with Bicarbonate of Soda. It has the same properties as above and is particularly valuable in Acidity. Price As. 5 per phial of 25.

Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papain, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo-Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Druggists and Chemists and direct from—

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY.

Mohammedi. Mahal. Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked

a large selection of

Beautiful Presentation Boxes of

CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 17.

Garden-parties, tennis, croquet, and all manner of outdoor functions are the order of the day just now. It is a mercy that the strawberry season is extended to so much greater a length than it used to be; for time was when the queen of fruits was no sooner on the market than it was off! Now, however, we obtain our supplies from so many sources that as soon as one becomes exhausted another pours its van-loads into London and all the large centres; and "strawberry teas" have become an established function for many summer weeks in succession. There is an endless choice of materials from which to select our costumes for these most enjoyable occasions; and now that the big sales are on, and tempting us willing victims to buy, the women-folk must be poor indeed who cannot indulge their fancy for pretty summer outdoor clothes. Particularly is this the case when they can make up their purchases at home; for by the expenditure of a few shillings and a not undue proportion of time the daintiest of blouses and dresses can be "knocked together" for next to nothing.

RIVER OR TENNIS FROCK.

The figure in our sketch suggests river and sea breezes almost more than tennis playing, though the dress could be worn with equal service for the one sport as for the other. It could be well made of white drill or pique, and the trimmings may be navy-blue linen, which can be smartly employed for collar, cuffs, pocket, and the band round the skirt. The bodice is the American variety, loose and comfortable; and the belt may be fastened with one large button. The hat is of the useful Panama.

A LOVELY BLOUSE.

Depicted here we have a delightful blouse for holiday use. It is evolved from Natter-blue muslin, and is cut in the Raglan style. The vest, collar, cuffs, and stole are of white bishop's lawn. French heading and small blue buttons to match complete the lovely garment. The vest and collar are unusually smart, and great care must be exercised that these fit perfectly, as no doubt they are the feature of the blouse. The sleeves come right to the wrist, and the dainty frills that edge them fall over the hand in graceful fashion.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.

One of the new Canotier-shaped hats is shown in our sketch. It is made of canary-coloured silk, and is lined with black silk—a very chic note. The trimming consists of two large black velvet flowers, having yellow centres; and they are smartly posed on the front of the crown. Springing up between the two roses is a very graceful black crane's feather.

THE AGE OF JENNIE DEANS.

A GLORIOUS CONFUSION.

The "Heart of Midlothian" is one of Scott's most popular novels, and would, I think, have been adjudged the best of all had it not been for the huddled and melodramatic conclusion writes Sir W. Robertson in "The Times" Lady Stounton and the Duke of Argyle as *deus ex machina* are too much for modern readers. Like all Scott's books, the "Heart of Midlothian" was written in his great and careless way. I call attention for the first time, so far as I know, to a really startling contradiction in the novel which apparently escaped the author and all his critics and readers. What was the age of Jennie Deans? There is no question at all as to the age of Effie. Jennie Deans describes her to the Queen as "an unhappy girl not 18 years of age." In Chapter V. of the "Heart of Midlothian" there is a conversation between Mrs. Bartoline Saddletree and her husband with Reuben Butler, the lover of Jennie. Butler says, "Was not this girl the daughter of David Deans, that had the park at St. Leonard's taken; and has she parks at St. Leonard's?" Mrs. Saddletree replies, "In truth has she—pshaw! Jennie Deans, 10 years older than herself; she was here greeting a wee while ago about her tittle" (sister). Mrs. Saddletree was what in Scotland is called a notable woman. Effie was her servant in the tragical and decisive period of her youth, and Mrs. Saddletree regarded her with compassionate kindness. No one was less likely to make a mistake about the age of Jennie Deans than was Mrs. Saddletree, and it must be remembered that she spoke within hearing of the man who all his life had loved Jennie Deans.

DOUCE DAVIE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

But when we turn over to Chapter IX. we come to another story. Jennie Deans is the daughter of David by his first marriage. Douce Davie was rather surprised into a second marriage, for in general he was no friend to marriages or giving in marriage. We are told that he took his second wife to his bosom 10 years after the death of

his first. Rebecca, his second spouse, was a matchmaker, and she desired a marriage between her step-daughter Jennie and their neighbour, the Laird of Dumbiedikes, who was a daily visitor at the cottage and used to follow Jennie Deans, or "the lassie," as he called her, through the course of her daily domestic labour. Mrs. David Deans indicated a match between the two, and Douce Davie hardly concealed a certain gleam of satisfaction when the matter was broached. But though the Laird came and enjoyed the beatific vision of Jennie Deans day after day, week after week, year after year, he never came to the point. After Rebecca had been for some years married she presented Davie with another daughter who was called Euphemia, by corruption Effie. This made her still more impatient with the slow pace at which the Laird's wooing went on. She tried every feminine art to bring him to a proposal, but in vain. THE "MIDDLE AGE" OF THE PERIOD.

It is obvious to any one who looks at the narrative that Scott has here completely forgotten himself, for David Deans was a widower for 10 years. Jennie must have been 10 years old at least, or a few years more, at the time of his second marriage. She could not have been wooed by a lover like Dumbiedikes at that period; she must have been considerably older when she was. Yet, according to Scott, before Effie was born she was the subject of the Laird's dumb attentions. She must, therefore, have been at least 16 years old when her step-mother was married. Add a few additional years to bring us up to the birth of Effie, and she must have been at least 20. The difference, therefore, between the ages of her step-sister and herself must have been 20 years at least.

I leave the following out of this contradiction to others. To me it seems plain that Scott intended Jennie Deans to be about 27, and that Mrs. Saddletree was right. Jennie was described both by the Judge and the advocates as "a young woman" at the time of the trial. She was "gradually attaining the verge of youth, and approaching to what is called in females the middle age." I think I could show that the middle age of the period for a woman was 30. Beyond that romantic love was deemed inconceivable. Romance was confined wholly to the teens and the twenties. "Approaching the middle age" signifies 27 or a little more. The Duke of Argyle speaks of her as "a girl" and "my lass." It should be noted that in the Chapter XXIII., in the description of the trial, the interrogation of Effie Deans' advocate begins:—

"You are, I think, the sister of the prisoner?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Not the full sister, however?"

"No, Sir—we are by different mothers."

"True; and you are, I think, several years older than your sister?"

"Yes, Sir," etc.

This is an example of Scott's glorious confusion. Like all great novelists, he finds it impossible to make a heroine of a plain woman, and his description of Jennie Deans' appearance is full of softening and brightening touches. He did not mean her to be more than 10 years older than Effie.

It will be found that my conclusions are supported by the few figures in the story, and especially by those relating to Reuben Butler. The course of Jennie Deans' married life has also to be considered.

THE VITAL FIVE MINUTES

PYRENE is the only Extinguisher that will put out every kind of fire in its incipient state, no matter how it starts or what is burning.

PYRENE will conquer fires on which water and ordinary chemicals are useless—for

PYRENE is the only Extinguisher that triumphs over fires resulting from the ignition of PETROL, BENZINE, GASOLINE or ACETYLENE GAS.

FOR AUTOMOBILE FIRES—

Do not attempt to put out a fire on a motor car with water or an extinguisher containing water, carbonates and acid, because it is not only ineffectual but the resulting damage is often very great to the engine, upholstery and varnished surfaces of your car.

PYRENE is efficient in incipient fires, in highly inflammable materials.

PYRENE contains no water.

FOR ELECTRIC FIRES—

PYRENE will subdue electrical fires, **PYRENE** being organic and containing no moisture can be used on all classes of electrical fires with success, without damage to machinery or danger to operator. It is an absolute non-conductor, having a resistance of 30,000 megohms per cubic inch.

PYRENE has been directed upon a circuit carrying 110,000 volts without the least harm to the operator.

FOR COTTON FIRES—

PYRENE protects the largest Combined Cotton Terminal Warehouse and Compress System in the World. The property of the MEMPHIS TERMINAL CORPORATION contains the largest group of cotton warehouses in the world where night and day thirty watchmen patrol the plant each with a **PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHER** slung over.

It is undoubtedly a recognition of merit that the greatest cotton warehouse in the world protects its property against incipient fires by the **PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHER**.

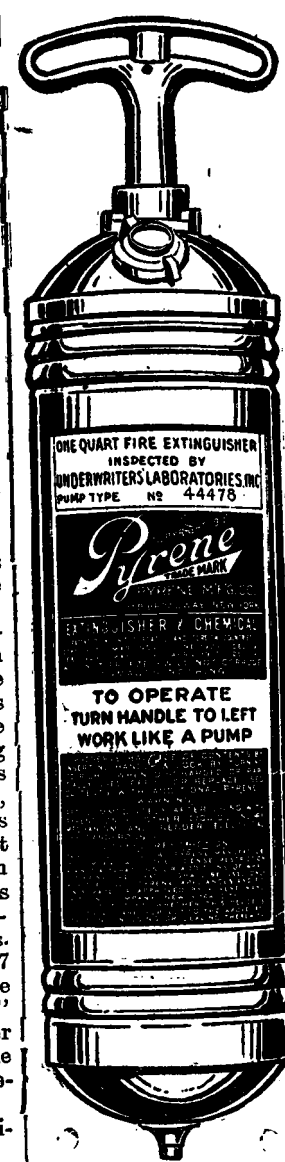
FOR FACTORY AND SHOP FIRES—

You say you are fully insured. How near the truth are you? Your building and stock of goods comprise perhaps 50% of your business. No insurance will protect you from your loss of trade, unless so insured. Neither will insurance justify you in ignoring fire danger on your premises any more than an accident insurance policy would warrant exposing yourself to danger. Fire destroys values that cannot be replaced and often destroys many lives as well.

FOR FIRE IN THE HOME—

Every home should be equipped with **PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**. They can be easily operated by woman or child, since they are small and light.

Every day brings the stories of fires in dwellings. Lace curtains and all the pretty draperies that make the home beautiful are food for flames, a lighted match dropped carelessly may cost the lives of an entire family.



14 inches long
3 inches diameter,
weighs 6 lbs. filled.

Sole Agents in India:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA

Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.

And these are only just a few.

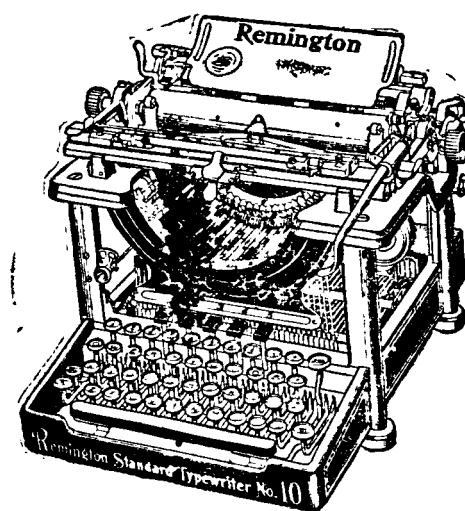
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.

THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE. Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.

14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.

Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.



SOME IMPORTANT LINES FOR MONSOON WEAR.

All Wool Grey Flannel Coat and Trousers	From Rs. 30-0
Sporting Coats the Latest	" " 20-0
White Flannel Trousers	" " 9-8
Navy Serge Suits	" " 35-0
Soft Felt Hats	" " 5-8

Vilcassim Bros
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.
JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH PYRENE.

A LITTLE fire is quickly trodden out, which being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

SHAKESPEARE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1792.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting Fire, Marine and Accident business. Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

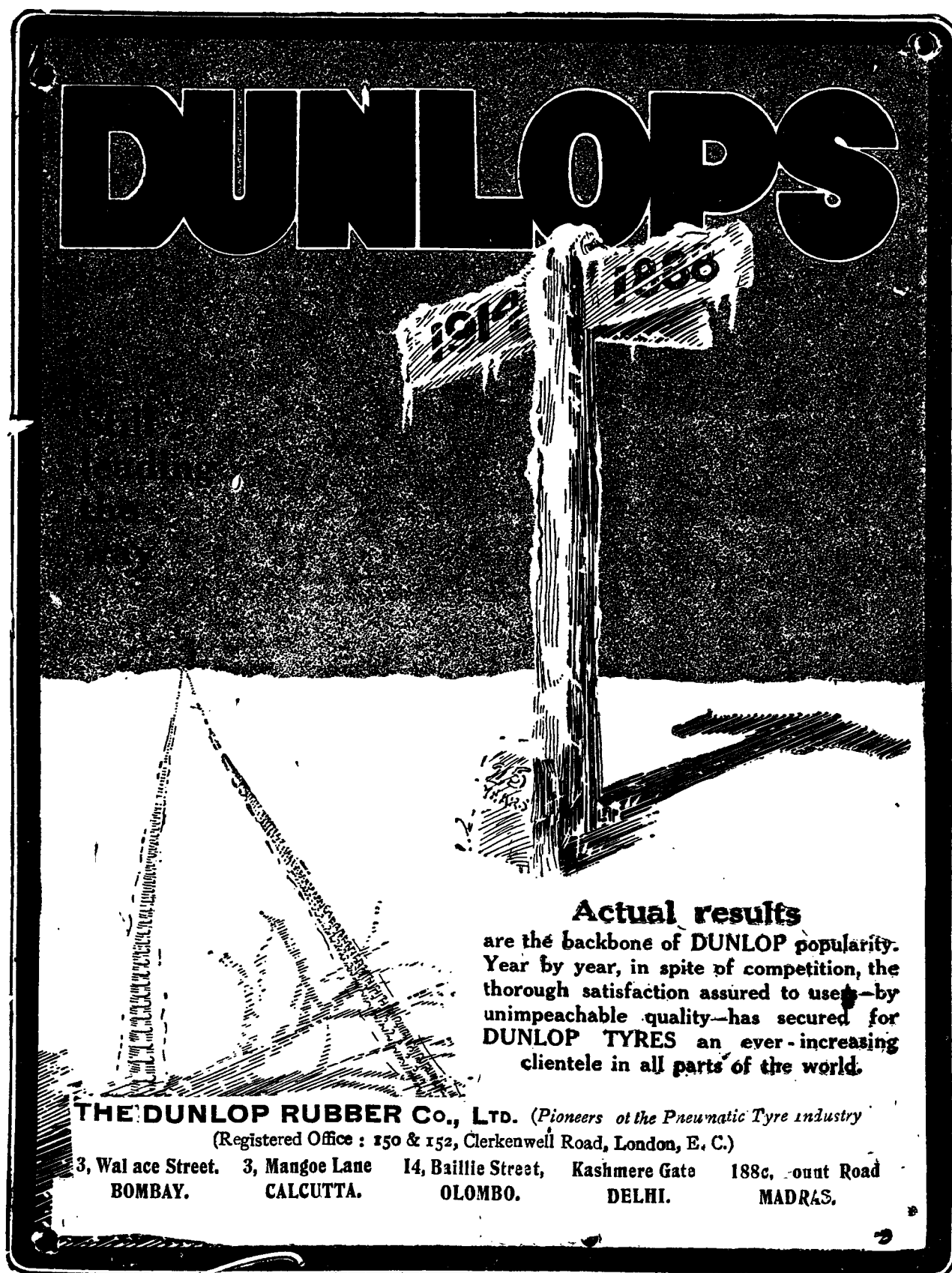
Are you losing weight?

flabby? Stearns'...

builds up...

sound...

DUNLOPS



Actual results
are the backbone of DUNLOP popularity. Year by year, in spite of competition, the thorough satisfaction assured to users—by unimpeachable quality—has secured for DUNLOP TYRES an ever-increasing clientele in all parts of the world.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD. (Pioneers of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry)
(Registered Office: 250 & 252, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)
3, Wal ace Street. 3, Mangoe Lane 14, Baillie Street, Kashmere Gate 188c, Cout Road
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. OLOMBO. DELHI. MADRAS.

ENGLISH MADE CABIN TRUNKS

Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—
Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protectors—

Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

—HAND SEWN—

30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 54

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with
Strong Brass Handle and Lock.
Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,

BOMBAY

JINTAN REFRESHING AND AROMATIC



Made from the Prescription of two Professors of the Japanese Imperial Medical Academy.
Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!!
Absolutely Pure!! Wonderfully Effective!!!

SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN.
As a digestive it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.
Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.
By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco & Alcoholic Spirits. It acts beneficially on the vocal cords & has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers & those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Billiousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhoea and Dysentery

30 pills packet.....1 Anna 6 pica. 65 pills packet.....3 Annas.
195 " " with metal case 8 Annas 455 " " with fancy metal case 1 Rupee

Sole Agents: Jintan Agency, Jooma Masjid, Bombay. Proprietor G. R. CHAUBAL.
Jintan is sold throughout India.

ECONOMY

AVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your
dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.
AT THE
PURE WASHING Co.
so glaze by Machinery.

THE GENTS' HOUSE, HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button
Lounge Suit
with curved close-fitting skirts fitting
tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely
new note!

To measure from Rs. 24



Latest Suitings & Excellent Cuttings
**THE NEW BOMBAY
TAILORING Co.,**
Opposite—
Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
293, Moraby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY.
Supply
Oilman stores, Household Goods
Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List
ON REQUEST.

When other remedies fail to cure that
headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Head-
ache Cure, headache gone in a few
minutes.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	Rs. 6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	Rs. 5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	Rs. 5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	Rs. 5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	Rs. 4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	Rs. 4 15 2 per case.
White Camella 125 deg (in tins)	Rs. 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	Rs. 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	Rs. 4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	Rs. 3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnevely, S. India.
Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes!
**BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.**
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.
125 A. Tel. 1134.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shahab Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah PILLS. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Rs. 1 per tin of 32 Pills
A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JANNAGAR, KATHEWAR,
AND
KALNADH, BOMBAY.



GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.
Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor,
Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe
FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—
GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parol,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

SOLID BOOT GUARANTEED WEAR.



Rs. 5-6 per pair only.
(These are the special Cheap lines of Boots for Monsoon in Black Leather only.
None more genuine in quality and price)
ALSO
Chappals for Gents and Children.
SUTOR & Co.
18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

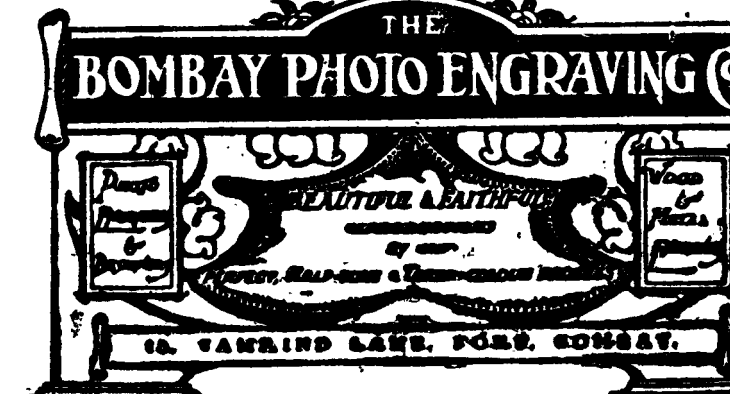
AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason why you should allow yourself swayed over from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sure cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
The Indian Pain-Balm.
It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the market. Price per bottle annas 8 only. With beautiful Tin.
Sold by Medicines Vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
109 Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jehangir Street, MADRA

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co.



Printed and published by A. P. BRAWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.